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The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 459. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

LIBRARY OF CHIEF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

LAST NIGHT OF THE ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol. Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

On This SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860, The Performances will commence with the Comedy, in one act, entitled FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez - Mr W. Montgomery.
King Charles II. - Mrs Burkinshaw.
Duchess De Torrepenva - Miss Sarah Thorne.

The French Vaudeville, entitled LA CORDE SENSIBLE.

Zizine - Zouave Clatigny.
Tamerlan - Zouave Frederick.

After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Albion Quadrille," by J. Cassidy. Published by Wischeart and Son, Sackville-street.

To be followed by the laughable farce of SHOCKING EVENTS.

Griffenhoof - Mr Granby.
Puggs - Mr H Barfoot.
Kitty - Mrs Burkinshaw.

The French Vaudeville (in one act), entitled LE DINER DE MADELON.

To conclude with an AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN, which befel the Zouave Artistes, who, during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent, will make his first appearance on MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 22, in the Comedy of the Irish Ambassador, to be followed by (first time here) Handy Andy.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces THREE GRAND CONCERTS, on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th, on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Messrs. Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

DAY ENTERTAINMENT at the ROTUNDO.

THIS AFTERNOON (SATURDAY), OCT. 20TH.

By particular desire, and in order to accommodate those who cannot attend in the evening, PROFESSOR G. W. STONE would respectfully announce that he will perform his experiments in ELECTRO BIOLOGY as above.

Commencing at Three o'clock precisely.

Admission—1s. Reserved Seats, 2s.

Junior members of families half-price.

N.B.—Private Class for instructions in all the phases of Animal Magnetism, will meet at the ROTUNDA, at Eight o'clock, this Evening.

Admission, £1 1s.

P.S.—No Public Entertainment this Evening.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS.

On MONDAY EVENING Next, OCT. 22nd, a condensation of DICKENS' "OLIVER TWIST."

After which Lefanu's "SHAMUS O'BRIEN; A BALLAD OF '98."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.

A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SUMMERHILL.

The Anniversary Soiree of this Association will be held (D.V.) on MONDAY EVENING next, the 22nd inst. Tea at half-past Six o'clock precisely.

Addresses on interesting and important subjects will be delivered by Ministers and by Members of the Association.

Tickets—Sixpence each—may be had, with programmes, at Mr. John Robertson's, 3 Grafton-street, or at the door, on Monday evening.

COUNTY DUBLIN REGISTRY.

The Committee of the Conservative Registration Society begs leave to urge strongly on those whose names are on the Register, Supplemental, or Claim List, and objected to by the Radicals, to give their personal attendance, if possible, at the Revision Court, Magistrates' Room, SUSSEX-PLACE, Kingstown, on TO-MORROW, or send some agent who is fully acquainted with their case, to sustain their right to be placed on the Register.

The Chairman made a recent decision that yearly tenants, or others, having any agreement or document whatever in writing which is conversant of their tenancy, must be produced in court. Parties are particularly requested to make search and bring their agreements or leases, &c., with them.

The Chairman will close the Revision for Rathdown and Dublin Baronies To-morrow.

(By order)
T. H. PARKINSON, Secretary.

Committee Rooms, 28, College-green, October 18, 1860.

TO PROVISION CONTRACTORS.

The Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union are desirous of Contracting with competent persons to supply the undermentioned articles from the 1st of NOVEMBER NEXT (viz., for six months):—

Flour, best Seconds, according to sample, per cwt.
Oatmeal, according to sample, per cwt.
Wheatmeal do do
Indian Meal, do do
Rice, do do
Laps and Rounds of prime Beef, per cwt.
Legs of prime Beef, to weigh over 16lbs each, per cwt
Ox Heads, with palates.
Legs of prime Mutton, without laps, to weigh at least 9lbs. each, at—per cwt.
Groceries and Chandlery, according to samples.
Barm, Salt, and Eggs, of best quality.

For twelve months:
Hay, Oats, and Bran, Oaten Straw, threshed with flail.

Forms of tender to be had at the Workhouse.

Sealed tenders, stating names of Sureties, and endorsed with the names of the articles tendered for, will be received up to the hour of 11 o'clock on the 31st instant, after which hour none will be received.

(By order)
J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.

Board-room, 18th October, 1860.

WASTE STRAW AND OFFAL.

THE Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union will receive proposals for the purchase of Waste Straw and Offal, at the Workhouse, up to 11 o'clock on the 31st inst. Further particulars can be had from the Master of the Workhouse.

(By order)
J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.

Boardroom, 18th October, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.

One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.

In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.

(By order) J. O. BINGER.

Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.

On SATURDAY 20TH, MONDAY 22ND, and TUESDAY 23RD OCTOBER,

The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone, ..	22s 6d	To Enfield, ..	38s 6d
" Moate, ..	26s 6d	" Kilcock, ..	41s 0d
" Mullingar, ..	30s 0d	" Maynooth, ..	42s 6d
" Killucan, ..	33s 6d	" Dublin, ..	48s 6d
" Hill of Down,	35s 6d		

N.B. Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of Stock.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD, With her Majesty's Mails, at 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.

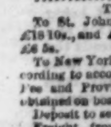
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.

DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.

15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd. "Connaught," for Boston, November 20th.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.

Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

Dogs charged at £3 each.

For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 6, Eden-quay, Dublin.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TRUSTEES:
E. Fetherston H., Alexander Parker, Wm. Bewley, Esqrs.

ESTABLISHED A.D 1849.

THE TWELFTH COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN Will be Delivered (D.V.) at the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,

Opening Service Sermon, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, Cork.
"The World's Debt to Christianity."—Rev. W. URWICK, D.D.
"Wycliff and the Early English Reformers."—Rev. JOHN HALL, Mary's-abbey.
"Abraham and Lot: a Contrast."—Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D.
"Madagascar and the Gospel."—Rev. O. T. DOBBIN, Ballinur, Kells.
"Godliness True Refinement."—Rev. F. F. TRENCH.
"Delusive Hopes Contrasted with God's Promises."—Rev. J. JAMES BLACK, Ormond-quay.
"The Life of Solomon."—Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER.
"Faith and Feeling."—J. H. POWER, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
"Elements of Character."—Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN.
Rev. J. B. LOWE, of Liverpool.

The Lectures will, this year, be delivered on Thursday Evenings. A complete Programme, with dates, will shortly be published.

Single Ticket for the Course, 2s; Family Ticket to admit four, 5s; Ticket to admit to one Lecture, 4d. To be had of Messrs. W. Curry & Co., 9, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. Wm. Robertson, Lower Sackville-street; Mr. A. Carson, 51, Grafton-street; Mr. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street; Mr. G. Herbert, 117, Grafton-street; Rowan & Co., Stephen's-green; and at the Office of the Association.

☞ The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street, and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which Young Men are affectionately invited.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, October 15th, 1860.

KNOCKROGHERY GREAT FAIR.

THURSDAY, 25th (Sheep), and FRIDAY, 26th (Cattle), of October, 1860.

The Knockroghery Station of the Roscommon Branch (Midland Great Western Line) is within 200 yards of the Fair Green.

This old-established Fair is largely supplied with Sheep and Cattle.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

Two MEETINGS on behalf of the above Society will be held (D.V.), one in the Infant Schoolhouse, Monkstown, on MONDAY next, OCT. 22, 1860—the Chair to be taken at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. —and the other in Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, on TUESDAY next, OCT. 23, 1860—the Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock p.m.

A Deputation from the Hibernian Auxiliary of the Society will attend, and give details of the objects and operations of the Society.

The attendance of all persons interested in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of our soldiers is earnestly and affectionately requested.

This Society has at present 55 Agents,* employed as follows:—

In England	36	In Ireland	8
" Channel Isles	2	" India	3
" Ionian Isles	1	" Gibraltar	1
" China	2	" Scotland	2

Funds are being raised, or promised, for 33 Readers for Regiments specially named, and now serving—

In India	19	In Tasmania	1
" Gibraltar	2	" Canada	1
" W. Indies	2	" N. Scotia	1
" Mauritius	1	" Ireland	1
" China	3	" England	2

* Including the "Havelock" Reader at Barrackpore, the "Lawrence" Reader at Lucknow, and nine attached to Regiments specially.

The Committee aims at ultimately employing from 300 to 400 Agents, so that no Regiment, Battalion, or Station, shall be without its reader.

Subscriptions and Donations will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; by the Assistant-Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; and by Messrs. LaTouche and Co., Bank, Castle-street.

A Collection will be made after the Meeting.

A similar Meeting will (D.V.) be held in the Infant Schoolhouse, Monkstown, on Monday, 22nd October, at Half-past Two o'clock p.m.

WORK WELL DONE.

SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET.

Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.

Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.

Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.

☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

URGENT APPEAL: RAGGED BOYS HOME, OR SLEEPING ASYLUM, 52, TOWNSEND-STREET.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs J Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North; Miss Whately, The Palace; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Poole, 5, Upper Ely-place; Rev C F Macarthy, 12, D'Olier-street; Rev G W Dalton, 65, Upper Leeson-street; William Brooke, Esq, M C, Taney Hill House, Dundrum; C B Wale, Esq, The Palace; H B M'Cartney, Esq, Trinity College; T Godfrey P Pope, Esq, 88, Trinity College; John Moses, jun, Esq, 29, Trinity College; Arthur Chute, Esq, Swanbrook.

—Treasurer—Espine Batty, Esq, 59, Stephen's-green East.

Honorary Secretary—James White, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.

This Institution, established at 52, Townsend-street, and affording a refuge and home, together with a considerable portion of their daily food, for an average number of 50 boys, among the most destitute of those receiving instruction in the Ragged Schools, has been for nearly three years maintained by the contributions of a few friends and benevolent persons. It has been signally blessed in having been already instrumental in rescuing many from beggary, ignorance, and crime, who, after instruction, have been hired as servants, or introduced into the Army and Navy, or into industrial employment. The other boys are sustained while undergoing a course of Scriptural and general instruction in the Schools.

The funds hitherto supplied are now utterly exhausted.

Contributions from the benevolent and Christian public are earnestly and pressingly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, or by any of the Committee.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D., Dublin. J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. John Rainsford, Esq, 26, Upper
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:—

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. R. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s, per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawe, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Greham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A.J., 5s., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.

President—John La Touche, Esq., P.P., D.D.
Vice-President—Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche and Co.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Neligan.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. T. Butler.	William J. Stokes, Esq.
Rev. A. M. Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, Jun. Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	David Plunkett, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	C. D. Trouton, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries—Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and Stawell Webb, Esq.

The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of those friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.

After prayer and much consideration, the Clergymen and Gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones; and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing members. The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—

First—"That a Society be formed entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"

Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless Women, who may be willing to abandon their evil courses and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."

Third—"That the Sub-Committee beforenamed be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless Women who walk the streets at night."

The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolutions, as to have obtained a house suitable for the "Temporary Home," which is now ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two Agents—a Male and Female Missionary—who are now fulfilling the solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the third resolution.

The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be, to induce such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon, to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Temporary Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those, of whom there are many, whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, or those with whom success may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and attachments have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if so such provision were open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.

A project like this must of necessity involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely, the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and degraded from all purity and truth—but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of Heaven.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries, Rev. C. Stanford, 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church; and Stawell Webb, Esq., 4, Kildare-street; and the Treasurers, Messrs. La Touche and Co., the Bank, Castle-street. Donations of books for the Library at the Home, will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, W. Younger, Esq., 42, Upper Rutland-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

WM. BARKER, M.D., M.R.I.A., Will commence a Course of Lectures on Meteorology and the Physics of the Earth, in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, on MONDAY, OCT. 22nd, 1860, at Four o'clock p.m.

To be continued each day, except Saturdays, at the same hour.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Syllabuses may be obtained on application, previous to the commencement of the Course, at the Society's House, Kildare-street.

WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

Sermons.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.

The usual Public PRAYER MEETING will be held, God willing, This Evening (SATURDAY), at Eight o'clock p.m., in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Rev. John D. Powell will (D.V.) preach on TO-MORROW (Sunday), Oct. 21st inst., at 12 o'clock Noon, and at 7 in the Evening; there will be a Prayer Meeting after the Evening Service.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, DONNYBROOK,

Is appointed for SUNDAY, the 28th instant.

Divine Service will commence at Twelve o'clock.

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN will preach the Sermon.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Evening Service will commence at Seven o'clock.

At both services, a collection will be made towards defraying the expences incurred in the completion of the Church.

If any desirous of contributing be unable to attend, their contributions will be thankfully received by the clergymen and churchwardens.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A SERMON in aid of the Funds of this Society will be preached (God willing),

IN BRAY CHURCH,

On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), OCTOBER 21st, 1860, (At Noon Service), By the Rev. E. ELLIS, Deputation Secretary to the Society.

As the Rev. Preacher has just returned from visiting the several Missionary Stations in connection with the Society in the West of Ireland, information regarding their present state and prospects will be given.

SALEM CHURCH, KILMAINHAM.

The Rev. JOHN WHITE will Preach (D.V.) in this House of Worship on TO-MORROW (Sabbath), the 21st inst., at Half-past Eleven o'clock. Evening Service at Half-past Six.

The Rev. JOHN HALL will preach on TUESDAY EVENING next, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. JOHN HALL. Subject. "The Blind."

* MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. GILES, Sen.

Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.

THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

* NOTE.—On this evening, and at the same hour, Prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom; and thus a NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING may be held by myriads of people, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer through Jesus the sacrifice of prayer and praise.

THE REV. J. B. SMITH, of BELFAST, WILL (D.V.) PREACH in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhall-place, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) Evening, October 21, at 7 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Rev. WILLIAM LEESE GILES, Minister of the Place, will preach (D.V.) on NEXT LORD'S DAY (To-morrow), October 21st, 1860, in the morning, commencing at Twelve o'clock, on "Spiritual Resurrection." In the evening, commencing at Seven o'clock, on "A Preacher from the Dead." Mr. Giles will also preach (D.V.) on Wednesday evening, October 24th, at Seven o'clock.

AFRICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS.

A VALEDICTORY SERVICE, in connection with the departure of a band of Missionaries, who will be present on the occasion, in the Missionary ship "Wanderer," from the port of Dublin, on their return to their sphere of labour on the Western coast of Africa, will be held in the

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, On MONDAY EVENING, NEXT OCT. 22ND.

Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

The Revds. A. Saker, Diboll, Smith, and Captain Milbourne, who form a part of the Missionary Staff, the Rev. W. Leese Giles, pastor of the Church, the Rev. J. Eustace Giles, pastor of the Baptist Church, Rathmines; and clergymen of other denominations, are expected to take part in the service.

The Rev. A. Saker, having laboured in that field for the past seventeen years, will be able to give some interesting information respecting it.

A Collection will be made on behalf of Missions.

Admission Free.

Education.

ARTICLED PUPIL.—A Young Lady will be received as Articled Pupil in a first-class School, on advantageous terms. Letters, with real names, will meet attention.—Address "C. S., Articled Pupil," IRISH TIMES Office.

EVENING VIOLIN CLASS, 33, HOLLES-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.—Mr. HUGHES will resume business on Monday next.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,

Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.

In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing; while the JUNIOR PUPILS are under the constant care of the Principal, his wife, or a competent Assistant, during their practice.

HOURS, { Morning, 8 to 12. / Afternoon, 4 to 7.

Instruction given at other times according to special arrangement.

The principal is at home on two evenings in the week, from 8 to 10, to receive gentlemen who are engaged during the day.

N.B.—Any pupils entering the General Academy, previous to the 1st of December, for six months, will only be charged 10s per month, payable monthly or quarterly in advance.

Prospectuses on application.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.

TRINITY COLLEGE OCTOBER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.

Mr. Francis Reeves, a pupil of the School, obtained SECOND PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 59.

TRINITY COLLEGE JULY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—1860.

Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the School, obtained FIRST PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 96.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR WRITERSHIP—JULY, 1860.

Mr. James C. Price was placed SEVENTH amongst 80 successful candidates at this examination.

Mr. Price was six years a resident pupil in the School, till November, 1859, and obtained from the School, in the University, First Place at the Entrance Examination, July, 1857, Composition Prizes in Greek Prose and Verse, Honors in Mathematics, Classical Sizarship, and First of the First Honors in Classics and the Moral Sciences.

Mr. Price also studied Sanscrit in the School, in which he scored the highest marks of any candidate at the Writership Examination—viz., 430 out of 500, the maximum number.

ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, JANUARY, 1860.

Mr. William Wallace, direct from the School, obtained TWELFTH Place at this Examination.

ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, MAY, 1860.

Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained SEVENTH Place at this Examination, being first in order of merit of all the candidates from Ireland.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—WOOLWICH, JULY, 1860.

Mr. Edward Larminie, direct from the School, TWENTY-SECOND Place at this Examination.

At the final Examination for Commissions, Woolwich, October, 1860, Mr. Charles Kirkwood, who obtained SEVENTEENTH Place, direct from the School, January, 1859, was ranked Second, and thereby rendered eligible for a Commission in the Royal Engineers.

Wellington Lodge, October, 1860.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.

A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive, Military, and Civil Examinations.

He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays especial attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.

While nothing is omitted that can render his Pupils sound scholars, advertiser's constant aim is to give them the manners and habits of Gentlemen, prepared to fill with credit their several positions in society; at the same time, Religion occupies its proper place, and forms a part of each day's instruction.

Terms for Pupils under 14 years of age, 100 guineas per annum; for pupils above 14, 120 guineas.

Advertiser is at present in Dublin, where he will remain till the 20th instant.—Any commands addressed to "Clericus," care of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street, Dublin, shall be immediately attended to.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. LE BASTIER (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen limited to four pupils; schools and families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL SCHOOL, 6, HUME-STREET, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

Mr. WM. HEAZLE, M A T C D, Ex-Classical Sizar, Classical First Honorman, Prizeman in English Composition. First Scholar, 1851.

Mr. WM. MORTIMER, M A T C D, Ex-Science Sizar, Science First Honorman, Lloyd Exhibitioner, Bishop Law's Prizeman, First Senior Moderator, and First Gold Medalist in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.

} PRINCIPALS.

This Establishment has just completed the fourth year from its opening, and during that limited period the following distinctions have been obtained by the pupils:—

Three Classical Sizarships, T C D.
Five high places at Entrance, T C D.
Sixteen Classical Honors, T C D.
Twelve Science Honors, T C D.
Two First Honors in Logics, T C D.
Six Prizes in Modern Languages, T C D.
Four Catechetical Premiums, T C D.
Four Engineering Prizes, Q C Galway.
One Science Scholarship, Q C Galway.
One Science Exhibition, Q C Cork.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Sandhurst.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Woolwich.
Two Naval Cadetships.

Since Mr. HEAZLE began to devote his attention to the preparation of pupils for the Sizarship Examination, thirteen gentlemen, prepared exclusively by himself, without any aid beyond that provided for them in school, have been successful.

The Principals beg leave to draw the attention of the public to the following facts:—

1. That the two Departments of Classics and Science are represented by unmistakeably qualified men; Mr. Heazle being the only person at the head of a school in Dublin who has obtained First Classical Scholarship, and Mr. Mortimer being the only person holding a First Science Gold Medal who occupies a similar position.

2. That the Two Principals work in their establishment from morning until night, devoting their entire time and all their energies to their business; and that they have no other calling to divide their interests or distract their attention.

3. That the Junior Pupils, Day Boys as well as Boarders, are carefully taught their lessons for the ensuing day every evening, from 6 p m to 8 p m, by Mr. HEAZLE and the Resident Master, Mr. Montiver being occupied at this time with his Woolwich Class.

N.B.—The Boarders of the Establishment attend the Parish Church and Sunday School of St. Peter's.

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC AND PIANOFORTE, on the most approved system, by a Young Gentleman who has completed his instructions under the best Masters. He now wishes, with a limited number of pupils, to instruct in the above, on the most reasonable terms.—Any commands addressed "A W M," IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

In the matter of the Estate of Sir Henry John Brownrigg, Administrator de bonis non of Robert Shearman, deceased, Owner; Ex-parte John Bridges and Anne Worthington, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, 1860, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, at Twelve o'clock, the following Lands, as specified in the printed Rental and particulars in this matter—viz., the Lands of DAMMA LOWER, situate in the Barony of Cranagh, and County of Kilkenny, held under lease for three lives and 41 years, from the death of the survivor, which took place in June, 1855, comprising 388a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, and producing a profit rent of £110 8s 11d.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Lands of Damma Lower, containing 363a. 3r. 0p. plantation, equivalent to 589a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, are situate in the Parish of Ballycallen, Barony of Cranagh, and County of Kilkenny, about three miles West of the City of Kilkenny, on the road leading thence to Kilmanagh. The lands are respectably tenanted, the soil sound, producing good crops of Wheat and Oats, and admirably suited to the growth of Green Crops. The proximity of this Estate to Kilkenny, from which town there is direct Railway communication with the ports of Dublin and Waterford, and also with the South of Ireland, renders it a highly valuable and desirable investment.

Proposals for sale will be received up to the 2nd day of November, 1860, by the solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin;

Sir MATTHEW BARRINGTON, Bart., SON, & JEFFERS, Solicitors for the Owner, 10, Ely-place, Dublin; Messrs. BRIDGES and SON, Solicitors, Red Lion-square, London, W.C.; or to Messrs. GALLOWAY & CONNOR, Solicitors, having the carriage of the sale, 35, North Cumberland street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

FURNISHED HOUSE, HADDINGTON-ROAD, for £80 per annum, or would be let for six months as agreed on; it contains five sittingrooms, three bedrooms, basement story, including kitchen and servants' rooms, pantries, coal-vaults, garden, &c.—Apply to "M. N., Furnished House," IRISH TIMES Office.

MONKSTOWN.—TO BE LET, from the 1st November, the whole or part of a most comfortable HOUSE, newly furnished; it contains eight rooms, and is only five minutes' walk from Salthill Station.—Address "A. B. C.," 2, Brighton-vale, Monkstown, County Dublin.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

TO BE LET, the House, Offices, and Lands of SKERRIES, containing 150 acres (Irish), of prime land, be the same more or less, with a large tract of Bog attached, to be let for three lives, or thirty-one years, or for such term as may be agreed upon, from the 1st of November next. The house is commodious, and fit for the immediate reception of a gentleman's family, with a very productive walled-in garden, planted with choicest fruit trees. The offices are ample and complete, as required for a gentleman's establishment; the entire stated, not requiring one shilling outlay, and situated in a fine sporting country, three miles from Athy, seven from the Curragh of Kildare, and two hours' drive from Dublin, by rail.

The land is in excellent condition, and tastefully planted.

Further particulars may be had by applying to JOSEPH BEASLEY, Esq., on the premises; or THOMAS BEASLEY, Esq., Salisbury, Athy.

The place can be seen any day but Sunday.

WANTED, along the Sea Side, and within forty miles of Dublin, a Moderate-Sized HOUSE or COTTAGE RESIDENCE, UNFURNISHED and detached, with garden and grass for a cow; rent about £30 per annum; two sitting and four bedrooms required.—Address, with full particulars as to situation, terms, &c., to "R. D.," 34, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

LODGINGS, &c., FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, in Dublin and its suburbs, being in great demand, parties having such to Let will find it their interest to place same, FREE OF ENTRANCE FEE, on the Books of FREDERICK LESLIE, House, Land, and Commercial Agent, 67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Auctions.

Kingstown.—No. 5 Anglesey View.

One Day's Sale of Excellent Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. TALBOT COALL will Sell by Auction on the Premises, No. 5, Anglesey View, Kingstown, on Monday next, the 22nd day of October, 1860, all the Household Furniture, comprising mahogany-framed and other chairs, dinner, breakfast, loo, and work tables, pedestal sideboard, two Nelson couches in damask, one sofa, six balloon-back chairs in rose damask, fly chairs, damask window curtains, poles and rings, Brussels and Victoria carpets, rugs to match, metal and steel-bar fenders, sets of fire irons, French and elliptic bedsteads, prime feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, blankets and counterpane quilts, dressing tables, wash stands, sets of ware, commodes hat-stands, towel rails, toilet glasses, painted wardrobes and presses, press bed, glass, china, and delf, deal tables, kitchen clock, oak chairs, drainer, culinary utensils, water barrel, with numerous other lots.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TALBOTT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, and Coal Merchant, 4, Bessborough Buildings, Kingstown.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dor Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

MILCH COWS.—2 Young Newly-calved Cows for Sale, at Park-view, Dolphin's Barn, suitable for small pasture or house feeding.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

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Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

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With Agencies in the principal towns.

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ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

Cards.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 29 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Dress.

SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO. are now making their FIRST GENERAL SHOW of NEW AUTUMN GOODS, in ALL THE DEPARTMENTS of the COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Have prepared for the coming Season AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HIGHLAND OR INVERNESS CAPES, These most useful and convenient Garments, produced in a superior style, FROM TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

WOOLLEN GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, TERMS STRICTLY CASH, And 2½ DISCOUNT OFF. MANUFACTORY, HOLMFIRTH, HUDDERSFIELD. Warehouse—50, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN. JAMES ARCHER, Proprietor. Inspection solicited.

I beg most respectfully to intimate to my Customers and the Public generally, that owing to recent arrangements and alterations, I am now in a position to offer every description of WOOLLEN GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thereby enabling the public to avoid the intermediate monster warehousemen's profit, consequently effecting a saving of some 25 or 30 per cent.

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT is conducted by men of talent and tried experience, and a trial is only necessary to convince purchasers of the many advantages they may avail themselves of by ordering their Garments at my Warehouse.

BLACK DRESS SUITS, Made to order from a Superfine West of England Cloth, for £4. I can recommend with confidence.

THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT Is well supplied with every description of Garments for the present Season, comprising 300 Lounge and other Coats in various materials, from 9s 6d to 19s 6d, worthy the attention of the Trade and the Public generally.

250 INVERNESS and HIGHLAND CAPES, from 15s to 60s.
ALBERT COATS, in a variety of Materials, from 35s to 60s.
DRESS DERBY COATS, from 35s to 50s.
My ALL THE YEAR ROUND SHOOTING COATS, at 18s 6d, worthy the attention of everybody.
DRESS FROCK COATS from 30s to 50s, warranted a superior cloth and fast colour.
An endless variety of SCOTCH and ENGLISH TWEED TROUSERS, from 10s 6d to 15s.
My TWEED SUITS from 40s to 60s are the best value ever offered in this City.

Observe—50, CAPEL-STREET.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. beg to remind the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland that they are now admitted to stand unrivalled for the Design, Cut, and Manufacture of Coats, which, by a gracefulness of outline, a symmetrical development of bust, and by imparting a large expansion to the chest and shoulder, produces an extremely elegant effect. We wish to call particular attention to the improvement we have effected in the style of Sleeves for this season, and which is en suite with the design of our Coats. The absurdity of gentlemen getting Coats made by mere Trousermakers, under a mistaken idea of economy, will be evident from the fact of our cheap class of Coats, say from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Shillings, being more becoming, and far more gentlemanlike, than Coats sold for from Three to Five Guineas at inferior houses. We beg to inform gentlemen that though we have never resorted to the disreputable practice of parading our Customers in a newspaper, pinning illustrious names to a tailor's advertisement, we can point with pride to our Patronage Book, which contains the autographs of 73 Peers, Honourables, and Baronets, 30 Generals, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and some 700 of the élite of the Clergy, Army, Navy, and the Bar.

Noblemen and Gentlemen favouring us with a line from any part of Ireland will be waited on by one of our Travellers, with samples of our manufacture.

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Beg to call the particular attention of their Customers to the above Departments, which will be found well worthy the inspection of intending Purchasers.

The Stock of LINEN consists of LINEN SHEETINGS, all Widths; 7-8 and 4-4 Linens, best Makes; TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DIAPERS, &c; also, A Great Variety of WORSTED AND CLOTH TABLE COVERS.

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BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, WINCEYS, AND LINSEY PETTICOATS, HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Early in June, when Wool was at the lowest, we gave large orders. The Goods are now to hand, and are all Summer bleach and Summer prices.

Goods for Charitable purposes at Trade Price.

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JEWELLERY, PLATE, AND ELECTRO-PLATE WAREROOMS, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Proprietor, H. E. FLAVELLE, a Manufacturer of long standing in this City, has lately fitted up the largest Workshops in Ireland for the Manufacturing of Jewellery, &c.

Diamonds, Pearls, and other Gems Re-set.

Electro-Plating on a most extensive scale, and Persons requiring Articles Re-plated can see them in progress at his extensive Workshops, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.

Motion Watches, at the lowest possible scale of prices, with ten years' engagement.

Hair Plaited and Mounted in every variety of Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c.

N.B.—His Re-plating of old articles, such as Candlesticks, Dishes, Spoons, Forks, &c., cannot be equalled by any house in the City. A single trial will prove this.

A Set of Dish Covers almost new for £9.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!

A Written Engagement for Two Years.

J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN; Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen.

All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

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JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

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20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
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20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	6	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

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Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.

E. J. HARTY, ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c. (Exactly opposite Crow-street), DUBLIN.

C. BAILEY, Rope Manufacturer, Late of 18, Bachelor's-walk,

REMOVED to 33, BACHELOR'S-WALK, two doors from Sackville-street.

Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, SACKS, and SHEEP NETS, &c., of best quality, and lowest price.

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TO BE SOLD for £25, cost 40 Guineas, a Fashionable Fine GOLD BRACELET, the centre composed of three large brilliants, of the first water, interspersed with small emeralds; the band, the patent safety pattern, beautifully made, that can be altered to any size. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street, late T. Bennett's. N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels purchased for Cash, or taken in Exchange. Plate lent on hire, and old plated articles re-plated.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished By WILLIAM BRODRICK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, TO THE ARMY AND NAVY, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818. For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medal Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice. Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 98th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c. Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor, WILLIAM BRODRICK, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

☞ Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen. Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. Post-office orders attended to.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:— ☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls. OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c. We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection. GREIG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s 6d per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s to 2s 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s 8d to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

LOOKING-GLASS AND GENERAL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. YOUNG AND GROVES Beg to call special attention to their immense Stock of Pier and other Glasses, likewise their well-assorted Stock of Drawingroom, Diningroom, and Bedroom Furniture. The New Premises opened on Monday, October 1st, will be found replete with every necessary for the Furnishing of a Cottage, Villa, or Mansion. Notice the addresses—61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN, AND 11 AND 12, BACHELORS'-WALK. Furniture lent on Hire.

ORIENTAL BATHS 50, UPPER RATHMINES. Turkish Baths for One Shilling! Open all day for Ladies or Gentlemen, Morning and Evening (except Saturdays), 1s, (without Shampooing). Day prices same as before. Pure air! Entire satisfaction!! Increasing numbers!!!

ECONOMY IN LIGHT. Paraffin Lamps, of New and Beautiful Designs, from 1s 3d to 40s each. PURE PARAFFIN, BELMONTINE, COLZA OIL, and LIQUID GAS, at lowest prices. SAMUEL BOYD, Drug, Oil, and Colour Merchant, 46, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

KINGSTOWN LIBRARY, 4, BESBORO'-BUILDINGS, UPPER GEORGE'S-STREET. TALBOT COALL respectfully informs his numerous customers, the nobility and gentry of Kingstown, Monkstown, and their vicinity, that the Library and Stationery business will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of November next. TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, Coal Merchant, Safety Furniture Van, and Job Carriage Proprietor.

COALS—KINGSTOWN. TALBOT COALL respectfully intimates to his numerous Customers, the nobility and gentry of Kingstown, that he is at present discharging the following cargoes of first class Coal:—The Dryad, best Newcastle; the Virtue, best Orrell. T. C., having made early contracts in the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Liverpool Markets, offers the above first-class Coals at prices equally low as those charged for an inferior article. TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, Coal Merchant, Safety Furniture Van and Job Carriage Proprietor. Office, 4, Besboro'-buildings. In Store, a large supply Newcastle, Orrell, Cannel, Coal and Coke.

KINGSTOWN. THE NEW JOB CARRIAGE AND POSTING ESTABLISHMENT, Office—4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN. TALBOT COALL Respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry of Kingstown and its neighbourhood that he has added to his Establishment the Job Carriage and Posting Department, consisting of One and Pair Horse Clarence, Do. do. Broughams, Do. do. Britzkas, Pilentums, Phaetons, And Open Cars. T. C., having spared no expense in procuring first-class Vehicles and appointments, respectfully solicits orders, which shall meet with prompt attention. TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, 4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN.

KINGSTOWN, SAFETY FURNITURE VAN ESTABLISHMENT, OFFICE, 4 BESBOROUGH BUILDINGS. YARD STORES, SUSSEX-PLACE. TALBOT COALL respectfully informs the nobility and gentry, that in order to meet the increasing demand of the neighbourhood, he has considerably added to his conveyance establishment. Orders by post or otherwise, promptly attended to. TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer, Valuator, Undertaker, Coal Merchant, Safety Furniture Van, and Job Carriage Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. The Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., will preach (God permitting), in the Mission Building, 27, Townsend-street, and Rath-row, off Luke-street, on Sunday Morning, October 21, 1860. Service at half-past eleven o'clock. Subject:—"The Food of man." "And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live."—Deuteronomy, viii. 3. The Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., will preach (God willing), in the same Mission Building, on Sunday Evening, October 21, 1860. Service at seven o'clock. Subject:—"Why don't the Pope take the Irish Brigade out of Purgatory?"—Dr. Cullen, Why? I. Why cannot the teachings of the priests of Rome feed the souls of man? Why can no priest prove that the peculiar doctrines of Rome came "from the mouth of God"? If men live only by the Word of God, which is the food of the soul, must not Roman Catholics be dead who feed on the ashes of traditions and teachings of men? II. How many of the Irish Brigade were sent to Purgatory? Can Dr. Cullen tell? Why does the Pope leave them in torments an hour, if he can get them out? Is "the power of the keys" only a name? If they are left to common priests how many masses and requiems shall they require for final release? Is the Pope a priest, or a bishop, or a Christian at all? Who will prove that he is? What is his excommunication worth? Why cannot his curse or Dr. Cullen's send a man to hell, or their blessing to heaven? Can they "curse whom God hath not cursed," can they bless whom God will not bless? Do you agree with the Roman Catholic who said, "It is very ungrateful in the Blessed Virgin to neglect the Pope so much after all he has done for her?" Why are his own subjects the most determined against the Pope—their ruler? Why don't the priests cry "Italy for the Italians," as they say "Ireland for the Irish?" Would Irish Roman Catholics like to do penance or suffer Purgatory in the dungeons of Sicily, Naples, or Rome? Why is the rule of priests so tyrannical in Ireland or in Italy? Roman Catholic friends—Search the Scriptures. Come and hear. Bring your Bibles; believe and live.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The English Stock market to-day has been comparatively uninfluenced by the Bank not having adopted any restrictive measure yesterday, the immediate inference from which must naturally be that the imposition of higher rates for discount is only deferred for a short time; notwithstanding this, however, yesterday's prices appear to have been fairly maintained to-day, the only alteration in value being a very slight reduction in Consols for November account, which was noticeable at the close. The dealings in our market were again restricted to New Three per Cent. Stock, and no notable change of value was perceptible. In the Share market there was rather more buoyancy than for the last few days, but scarcely any alteration of value occurred.

In Banks—Hibernians alone were negociated, and appeared steady, the quotation being at last rate. Nationals were offered at yesterday's price, buyers requiring a smart reduction. Royals were inquired for at their former price (£27), sellers holding out for an improved rate.

In Steam, the downward movement recently noticeable in Atlantics continued to day, and a further drop of 3s 9d per share is recorded, the announcement that the directors intend to recommend at the approaching meeting the issue of New Stock to the extent of £600,000 in 6 per cent. Preference Shares being the probable cause, notwithstanding which, however, sales were not pressed. This year's issue of City of Dublin Shares again passed hands at 10s. premium. Dublin and Glasgows were required, and Dundalks (limited) were offered at last rates in each case; in the instance of the latter security a reduced price was offered.

In Mines, there was a wild market in Connorrees, and the rapid advance which is recorded was not well supported, there being still sellers at 29s 6d. General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland Shares were also negociated, the former at a decline of one-eighth per share and the latter at last price; both securities continued in demand. Wicklow Coppers were again offered for sale.

In Miscellaneous, the only quotation effected was that in Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which fell back one-eighth, but closed steadily. Patriotic Insurance were required at yesterday's price.

In Original Railway Shares—Cork and Passages, and Dublin and Belfast Junctions were both quoted at their previous rates, respectively, and appeared steady. Dublin and Droghedas (£75) were also steady at par; and Dublin and Wexfords realised their last value (£5⅛), at which they continued in demand. The slight rally which occurred in Great Southern Stock did not appear to be well maintained, and there were still offers to sell. Irish South Eastern, were exchanged at £5 18s 9d, without the recent dividend of 2s 6d per share, the quotations showing an advance of 1s 3d on last price. Midland Great Western £25 shares declined to the extent of one-eighth. Cork and Bandons, and Waterford and Limericks remained as previously reported, and the £50 shares of the Midland Company were again on sale. There was again a comparative absence of business in Preference Shares, Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents., and Great Southern 4 per cent. stock being alone negociated, the former prices ruling in each case. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were nominally £4⅛ to £4¼.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCT. 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅛ ¼
Ditto for new account, 12th October	
Ditto for new account 8th November	91¼
BANKS.	
Hibernian	37
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5
City of Dublin	5⅛
Ditto Issue of 1860	
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	29s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited)	1¼
Mining Company of Ireland	13¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9¾
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10⅛ ¾
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43¾
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford account	5⅛
Great Southern and Western	112¼
Irish South Eastern	6⅛ 6
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Half Shares account	26¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12⅞
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual account	99¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wicklow 5 per cent. 2½ years unexpired	100⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 122nd October. Names to be furnished on or before the 20th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91[illegible]	[illegible]	91[illegible]	—	—	91[illegible]
Ditto for Account	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	—	—	91[illegible] 92
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	9[illegible]	91[illegible]
Ditto for Account	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	91[illegible]
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 19.

OPENING PRICES:	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¼ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞
New Threes	91¼ ⅜ ⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¼ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¼ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞
New Threes	91¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53⅞; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 114½; Great Western, 75¼ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119⅞ 119⅞; London and North Western, 100⅞ 1½; Leeds Northern, 59½ ⅝; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 134½; South Eastern, 85½ 6; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 89½ 9; London and South Western, 95; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 116½ ⅞; Grand Trunks, —; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56½; Bank Stock, 22[illegible]; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been steady at 92⅞ to 93 all morning, with little or nothing doing. Shares opened rather dull, but have improved, and are now very strong. Business, however, is very limited. Dovers in good demand at an advance of about one-half per cent. upon closing rates of yesterday. French very inactive. Canadas steady and good.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

There was again an unusually large demand for discount at the Bank to-day, but the belief is that it was caused not so much by actual scarcity in the open market as by a desire on the part of the dealers to establish artificially high rates. The wants of commerce are active, especially among the Greek and other firms engaged in the importations of grain, but this business being among the most legitimate and profitable of the period, there is no reason against ample facilities being accorded to it. Happily an impression to that effect appears to be entertained, not only at the Bank of England, but also at other leading establishments. On the whole, the trade of the country is as healthy and as free from any ground for panic as at any period during the past six months. To-day the English Funds closed with renewed heaviness on receipt of lower quotations from Paris. No withdrawals of gold took place from the Bank to-day. The bar silver by the West India steamer has been disposed of at 61⅞, showing an advance of one-eighth. The Ceylon will take out to India and China £654,276, of which £601,207 will be silver, and £53,069 gold. The Railway market was dull at the opening, and an improvement that subsequently took place has not been maintained. In several instances the quotations were lower than yesterday. The market was, however, steadier at the close than at any other period of the day.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Directors of the Bank of England to-day made no alteration in the rate of discount; whether they were correct in the course they have pursued will be decided by the progress of events. They appear to have been chiefly guided by the consideration that the drain of gold has for the moment been stayed, that an advance in their terms can be decided upon at any moment when judged necessary, and that as a considerable portion of the recent applications for money at the Bank have been dictated, not by the real wants, but the apprehensions of the borrowers, the over supply which has been obtained will soon work a change in the market. With the public the predominant feeling appears to be one of satisfaction. The demand at the Discount Office to-day was considerable, but not so heavy as during the last few days. In the general market there was little alteration. The tendency was somewhat more favourable, but little business was done below 4 per cent. and in most quarters higher rates were demanded. The Funds were not affected by the result of the Bank Court and closed same as yesterday. The Share markets on the whole were flatter in the afternoon. South Eastern Stock, however, formed an exception experiencing only a considerable rise.

FUNDS AND SHARES—YESTERDAY.

Ambergate, 6⅞ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ ¾; Caledonians, 92½; London and North Western, 100¾; Eastern Counties, 53½; London and South Western, 95½; Leeds Northern, 59½ 60; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ ¾; Great Northern A, 115½ 16½; Midland Stock, 134½; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ 14; North British, 62 3; Grand Trunks of Canada, 6 13-16 15-16; South Eastern, 86½; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 89½ ¾. Consols very animated to-day, at 92⅞ 3, alternately; buyers and sellers, 92 15-16. Shares very inactive, and prices without any material change; Great Westerns flat, and Dovers firm; these are the only exceptions. Market was a shade firmer all round. Canadians steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Funds remained without variation, and very little business going forward. In the other principal departments of the Stock Exchange, the transactions have been on a limited scale.

The Bank returns to-night show in issue department a decrease of coin and bullion, amounting to £874,145.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The Bourse has been firm and animated. Rentes closed 68.90, or a fraction higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The uneasiness regarding the state of the Money market, to which we referred on Tuesday, has been since increasing. The panic fear engendered by the late large purchases of bullion for the Continent has not yet subsided, especially as the demand for money has augmented, and has not been influenced by the distribution of the dividend. Throughout the week the applications for accommodation at the Bank of England have been unusually heavy, and the Discount establishments have been also subjected to the same inquiry for assistance; but as the latter have been indisposed to do business excepting at rates above 4 per cent., the principal operations have had to be effected through the Bank. The pressure on the latter establishment was also increased, from the Joint Stock and the Private Banks, though well supplied with money, not allowing it to circulate with freedom. The general terms out of doors, for first-class paper, has been from 4¼ to 4½ per cent., and in certain directions the quotations ranged from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. During the afternoon of Wednesday, reports were prevalent that the Directors of the above Bank would, on the next day, increase the official *minimum*; opinions were, however, very much divided on the point, some holding that recent causes were sufficient to justify an advance, and those who considered there were ample grounds for an alteration of the rate contending that they were not such as to necessitate a rise to the extent of 1 per cent., as had been suggested. A great deal was considered, however, to depend on the situation of the Bank account to Wednesday evening, and the future prospects as to bullion; and although it was expected that the Bank return published in the *Gazette* to-day would present very unfavourable features, it was nevertheless decided on yesterday, at a meeting of the Directors, not to make any alteration at present in the rate of discount; but it is still believed that, if the pressure in the demand continues in Threadneedle-street, an advance must take place. It is held, however, that trade is healthy, and that no reasonable ground for apprehension exists, and that an impression, moreover, of this nature happily prevails in the moneyed establishments; but it is to be observed that the restriction which has existed for the past few days in Discount circles is fraught with much inconvenience to the mercantile community.

On the London Stock Exchange large amounts have been placed for employment, and the rates have been decreasing. On yesterday the terms were from 2 to 2½ per cent, and from the present time to November 3 to 3½ per cent.

The price of silver has advanced to 61⅞d per ounce, and a fair business has been transacted for the outgoing mail.

Wool—Prices are firm in our market, and range 26s 3d to 27s 3d per 16lbs. The quantity exported from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 421 bales and packs.

Cotton—Liverpool market has been firm, and large quantities are taken for export and speculation.

Hemp—Some parcels of fine white Manilla have been selling in the London market at £34 to £34 10s per ton, and on yesterday prices were firm, £30 5s to £30 10s being paid for St. Petersburg clean.

Jute has been bringing late quotations.

Metals—Spelter, W H plates, has sold in London at £20 15s per ton; Scotch iron pig is quoted at 52s 3d to 52s 6d in same market.

Produce—Tea, rice, and saltpetre have been in request this week in the London market, and on Wednesday tallow became again slightly dearer, but only a moderate business was passing in most descriptions. On that day over 10,000 packages of tea were offered at the public sales, of which about one-half found buyers, 2,940 having been offered "without reserve." 418 packages Assam (private growth) sold at full prices; and China teas likewise sold freely at the previous day's rates. On yesterday, rice and saltpetre were in active demand, but other articles did not exceed the recent moderate average; prices were in all cases steady. The following is the report of Mincing-lane of that day:—

Sugar—Two floating cargoes of No. 11 Havana sold for an outport at 27s 6d, but the market generally was quiet; 200 hhds. Cuba sold publicly at 39s to 43s 6d for fine brown to good yellow, and 500 bags Natal at 37s to 38s 6d for good and fine brown, and 39s to 42s for low yellow to middling grey; 3,890 bags Manilla were taken out, but a limited business was done in West India.

Coffee—The market continues inactive, pending the fresh supplies being brought on offer.

Tea—The first series of tea sales were concluded, about 500 packages finding buyers. A fresh series of 14,000 packages followed, of which 1,700 packages sold, including 3,800 small boxes. Scented teas barely maintained late rates, but all other descriptions sold without change.

Fruit—Valencia raisins were firm, at 34s to 35s; currants dull of sale from large arrivals.

Saltpetre—1,500 bags sold at rather higher prices; fine, 43s 6d; 5½ per cent. refraction, 43s; short prompt, 9½ to 10 per cent. at 41s; and 11½ at 40s 6d per cwt.

Rice—20,000 bags changed hands at full prices; 10s 3d to 11s 6d for suit grain.

Indiarubber is held for late rates, at which the demand is dull; 118 baskets taken out at 2s 1d per lb.

Cochineal—118 bags in sale were nearly all bought in at late rates.

Indigo—The quarterly sales were concluded, 6,500 chests having sold during their progress, principally for export. The prices established are, for fine shipping Bengal, fully July rates; fine consuming, par to 3d decline; low, 3d to 4d decline; Oudes, 6d to 9d; Kurpah, good and fine, par; inferior, 3d to 4d decline; fine Madras, par to 3d advance; and low and inferior, par.

Linseed Oil remains quoted 31s.

Scotch pig iron 52s 3d to 52s 6d per ton.

Tallow—Market steady; spot all the year, 59s; December, 59s 3d; January to March, 59s; March only, 59s 6d; South American, 58s to 58s 6d. From St. Petersburg the market is quoted steady at 57 roubles, and 55 roubles for next August.

According to the telegrams the demand for sugar was this day active in the London market, the tea trade quiet, and coffee and rice firm.

Respecting the indigo sales, the following is from the circular of Messrs. Layton, Hulbert, and Co.:—

"The quarterly sales of indigo, which commenced on the 9th inst., terminated this day. Of the quantity declared (13,285 chests), 810 were in the B catalogue. Previous to the sale, and during its progress, 6,780 chests were withdrawn; about 900 of these were damaged, redeemed from the Red Gauntlet, and sold privately. The remainder comprised 2,875 chests Bengal, Benares, &c.; 1,067 chests Oudes and plant Oudes, 1,853 chests Kurpah, and 710 chests Madras, making a total of 6,505 chests. The quantity of fine sound Bengal was unusually small, but it was not in demand; there were scarcely any orders for Russia. The rates of July could not be obtained, and the best indigo was nearly all withdrawn. The medium descriptions of bright violet colour, suitable for Germany, were also comparatively scarce, and being in fair request they met with animated competition, and realised the extreme rates of July. Not so the dark red descriptions; they have for many months lost the preference which was formerly shown to them, and the value has in some measure suffered. Broken consuming Bengal, plant Oudes, and Oudes, forming a large proportion of the sale, have declined 3d to 6d per lb. Good Kurpahs brought nearly the rates of last sale, but the ordinary kinds are 3d to 6d lower. Dry-leaf Madras, now becoming scarce, realised an advance of 2d to 4d per lb. Many of our German customers, and of our country buyers, who habitually attend the sales, were absent; and of the many gentlemen who attended from Havre few appear to have had other objects than that of curiosity or observation. By far the greater proportion of the damaged indigo, however, whether in the sales or by private contract, have been taken for French account; and a few purchases of sound Bengal and dry-leaf Madras are also destined for the French markets."

Provisions—Both butter and bacon have been on the advance this week in our market, the former was nearly ½d higher in firkins, and cools brought even more than that increase. For the latter article the demand was active, and a rise of about 1s per cwt. was established. The quantity of butter exported from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday evening, amounted to 5,610 firkins, 10 barrels, 5 casks, and 3 boxes.

Eggs—8s 2d wholesale, 9s to 9s 3d retail.

Potatoes—Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; kemps, 5s to 5s 6d.

Hay—Large market, and prices ranged from 3s to 4s 4d; straw, 2s to 3s per cwt.

Cattle—There was a large number of inferior cattle at the markets held on yesterday. In London the supplies of stock, though seasonably good, were of very inferior quality, and trade was generally heavy; but, with the exception of calves, which were from ½d to ¾d per lb. lower, no change occurred in prices. In Glasgow there was the same number of cattle as on the previous Thursday, and the supply of sheep was good, for which latter, as well as for the top quality of beasts, there was a fair demand at about late quotations, but middling and inferior cattle were difficult to sell, and, although all were disposed of, rather lower prices had to be accepted towards the close of the market. At Smithfield the market on yesterday was a very large one, and there was a considerable number of coarse and inferior cattle on sale, which were found difficult to sell even after a reduction of from 10s to 15s a head had been made, several having been held over. Prices ranged from 42s to 48s; coarse, 50s to 54s; good and prime, 56s to 58s per cwt, in sink; ewe mutton, 6d to 6¼d per lb; wedders, 7d to 7½d per lb. The pig market was small, and 53s to 56s per 112lbs. on foot was readily obtained. During the week ended on Wednesday evening the exports from the North-wall comprised 2,903 head of cattle, 2,814 sheep, 918 pigs, and 1 calf.

Grain, &c.—From the commencement of the present month to the 6th instant, to which our advices reach, heavy transactions in wheat took place at New York for shipment to Europe, and although the supply from the interior continued on a liberal scale, prices somewhat advanced; but the demand for flour was not in the same proportion, and lower rates than those previously obtained had, therefore, to be accepted by holders in order to effect sales. Unfavourable advices from England had also contributed to cause a decline in the value of this latter article, the quantity offering in London and other places being considerable. For Indian corn, however, there was a steady demand in the above market, and prices were still tending upward from the limited supply. The English markets held during the week have been, also, on the advance, from the unfavourable weather that has prevailed; and it is supposed that a considerable portion of the crops in England, still in the fields, will never attain maturity. The accounts respecting the spread of the potato disease in that country, as well as in this, also assist to keep prices up; and the French markets likewise have been higher this week for both wheat and flour. The reports respecting the new English wheat, moreover, continue to be rather unsatisfactory. The samples shown at Mark-lane on Wednesday were represented to have been chiefly "in very poor condition," and the demand was consequently much restricted, good dry qualities only receiving attention, and foreign being dearer. At Birmingham, on yesterday, old wheat advanced, but new, from being mostly out of condition, was from 1s to 2s lower. At Glasgow and Leith, both wheat and flour brought more money, and oats and barley were also dearer. At Mark-lane to-day, the attendance was small, but fully Monday's prices were paid for wheat and barley, and both oats and Indian corn were higher. In Liverpool the attendance this morning was very large, and a good business was done in both wheat and flour, for which, moreover, advanced prices were paid, and Indian corn also commanded an improvement of 6d per quarter. At our Corn Exchange to-day, the supply of grain was rather smaller than on Tuesday last, but the market was more active than on that day. The samples of new wheat were inferior, but this article, as well as bere and barley, fully supported last quotations; oats were a shade dearer, and rapeseed for seed, brought an advance of 1s. For Indian corn there was an improved demand at full prices. The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 32s to 34s; red do, 27s to 32s 6d; barley, 16s to 19s 6d; bere, 13s to 15s; oats, 12s 3d to 14s 6d; oatmeal, 15s 6d to 17s; rapeseed, 30s to 33s; and bakers' flour, 20s to 23s.

There were no foreign arrivals of grain-laden vessels at our port during the three days ended on yesterday evening.

The following are the arrivals at ports of call from the 12th to the 18th instant, both days included:—viz., 61 cargoes of wheat; 18 of Indian corn, 5 of barley; 1 of oats; 3 of beans; 2 of rye; 14 of linseed; and 2 of rape.

From Falmouth, on Wednesday, three vessels with wheat sailed for Irish ports; one for Londonderry, another for Cork, and the third for Youghal.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Provisions—Spittalfields—A large supply of bacon at market, with prices 1s per cwt. up on all descriptions. Prices—Flitch, 69s to 73s; middles, 74s to 76s; cheeks, 44s; American bacon, 56s to 59s; hams, 60s to 63s; long do., 76s, 78s, to 80s; lard, 76s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 72s to 73s; old, 60s; hams, new, 60s to 63s. Cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 12s to 13s per lb; firkins, 100s to 122s per cwt. Poultry—Geese, 2s 6d to 5s each; crammed fowl, 5s to 7s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little-green.—Eggs, hens, 8s 3d to 8s 5d per 124 (wholesale.) Hens, 9s to 9s 4d per ditto (retail.) Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 90s to 106s per cwt.

Fish—Fresh herrings, 4s to 5s per hundred; Scotch herrings, 25s to 30s per barrel.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 3s to 4s 4d per cwt., straw, 2s to 3s per do.

Potatoes—Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 8d per cwt.; kemps, 5s to 6s per ditto.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second do, 8d; third do, 7½d, per 4lb.

Coals—House, 18s 6d to 20s 6d per ton; furnace, 17s 6d per ditto; smith's, 16s per do.

Wool—26s 6d to 27s stone of 16lbs. Demand continues.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The supply of all kinds of grain to day was rather smaller than on Tuesday, and the market was something brisker. Wheat, bere, and barley, fully supported our last quotations and oats of all qualities were a shade dearer. Rapeseed, for seed, brought an advance of 1s. There was an improved demand for Indian corn at full prices.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	32 0	to	34 0	Oatmeal	15 6	to	17s
Red do.	27 0	to	32 6	Rapeseed	30 0	to	33s
Oats	12 3	to	14 6	Bakers' flour	20 0	to	23s
Bere	13 0	to	15 0	Indian corn	37 0	to	39 0s
Barley	16 0	to	19 6				per 480lbs

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—Oct. 13.

Imperial Average.	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	61 1	Oats	24 8	Beans	50 1
Barley	39 11	Rye	[illegible]	Peas	42 8
Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.					
Wheat	63 1	Oats	25 10	Beans	49 8
Barley	38 9	Rye	39 5	Peas	39 11

Duty 1s.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19.

			From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
1150	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone..	24 0	35 6	31 0
2247	Oats do.	14 stone..	12 6	14 6	13 3
—	Bere do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
2132	Barley do.	16 stone..	14 0	20 0	18 0
—	Rape do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
890	Oatmeal cwt	8 stone..	14 0	16 0	15 2

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 19.—Weather fine. Supplies good. Every article unaltered, and firm, except maize, which is rather dearer.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 19.—(Usborne's report.)—Weather fine. Attendance small. English and foreign wheat in good demand at fully Monday's prices. Barley, capital sale at 1s advance. Oats 6d dearer, good sal. Norfolk flour unaltered.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 19.—The attendance of millers at market this morning was very large. A strong demand for wheat at an advance of 1d to 2d per cental. A large business doing in flour at 1s per sack and barrel advance. Oats firmly held. Oatmeal steady. Indian corn commands attention at an improvement of 6d per quarter.—(Morton, Brother's, and Maddocks Report).

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 19.—Sugar market firm. Rice firm. Molasses—Three cargoes sold, to arrive, at prices in favour of buyers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 19.—Sales of week 78,000 bales, including 16,470 on spec. and 59,163 for export. Market very firm.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 19.—Good old and dry new wheat rather dearer. Damp new almost unsaleable. Barley is lower. Beans is dearer.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, OCT 19.—A steady and firm market without change in tone, delivery curtails operations.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 19.—White wheat, 28s to 33s; red wheat, 27s to 29s 6d; oats 11s 8d to 12s 7d; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 19.—Firsts, 110s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 3,000 in market.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was very inferior. All breeds met a dull inquiry at Monday's decline in the quotations. Although the show of sheep was rather limited, the mutton trade ruled heavy, and late rates were with difficulty supported. We have to report a very dull inquiry for calves, at from 2d to 4d per 8lbs less money. The supply was seasonably good. The pork trade was somewhat heavy, and milch cows commanded very little attention, at about previous rates. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality do, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Southdown do, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,200; cows, 140; sheep 5,820; calves, 396; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts 700; sheep, 1,100; calves, 253.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week ..	61s 1d	39s 11d	24s 8d	37s 3d	50s 11d	42s 8d
Six weeks ..	60s 1d	38s 5d	25s 10d	39s 3d	49s 8d	39s 11d
Duties ..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold ..	75,592	17,983	8,698	548	1,159	950

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 22.
West Coast of Africa [L]	8 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [N]	6 p m Oct. 30.

America (New York), 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "La Garde Sensible," "Shocking Events," "Le Diner de Madelon," and "An Ambuscade in Inkermann."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free. IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday Oct. 6, amounted to 63,788, making a daily average of 10,631 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES."—BELFAST. Mr. Hugh Adair having been discontinued as Agent for the IRISH TIMES in Belfast, an active person is required in his place as AGENT. Applications to be addressed to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS. WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere. In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns. Blankets in all sizes and qualities. WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, 14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN. Established A.D. 1798.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED. THE NEW PATENT LAMP For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil. PRICE 1s. 4d. EACH. This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night. The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night. The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing. To be had only at S. R. FRASER'S Ironmongery Warehouse, 45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN. N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderateur Lamps.

When our Monumental City you honour with a visit, 'Tis true, you will either find this House or you'll miss it. THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEVIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 66, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

WINTER OVERCOATS. KENNY AND OWENS, 51, DAME-STREET. NEW STYLES IN TROUSERING. KENNY AND OWENS, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., Thoroughly Shrunk.

HUNTING BREECHES—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season. Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests. GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 32, Molesworth-street.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS. USEFUL. No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860. I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65. Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar. BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of the design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and in uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters. Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET. BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets. They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade. Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered. GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

A CARD. MRS. SIDFORD, 17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN, Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms, Respectfully announces the arrival of NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS, DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c. ☞ Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET of excellent quality.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20.

THIS day the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Regent of Prussia, meet at Warsaw. These three are the arbiters of the destiny of one hundred and twenty millions of people. They hold in their hands the thread of fate, whether for weal or woe. The meeting is one, confessedly, of great significance. There has been great estrangement between the Emperors of Austria and Russia since the period of the Crimean War. Russia charges Austria with base ingratitude, for the Czar had crushed the rebellion of Hungary but a few years before. Yet Austria by her hesitating and vacillating policy, estranged the feeling of the Western nations. Russia smiled grimly when Austria lay bleeding at Solferino. She permitted, and, by her movements, aided Louis Napoleon in crushing her faithless friend. But the Thamaturgist of France has grown too powerful, and spreads his snares over too wide a field. The union between France and Sardinia threatens, not only Venetia, but Hungary. If Hungary be agitated, the Poles cannot rest. The resuscitation of one nationality involves the resuscitation of another, and Russia begins to believe that he who created an Italy, one and undivided, will be ready to re-unite dismembered Poland. Prussia knows how French agents have passed through the Rhenish provinces, and refused to be mesmerised by Louis Napoleon at Baden. Whatever motive diplomatists may assign for to-day's meeting, it is clear that the result must be common agreement, and, if need be, common action, to repel the further progress of French influence on the Continent.

It is not a little ominous that the Ministers of War, Ordnance, and Finance accompany their respective Sovereigns. They are not convened at Warsaw for mere show. They are there that their opinions may be given respecting the forces available, and the means of carrying the decisions of their Sovereigns into effect. Two of the Powers, indeed, have, if the telegrams speak truth, already taken overt action against Sardinia—*i.e.*, against France—for one cannot be separated from the other as yet. Austria has moved a large body of troops on the narrow strip of territory on the right bank of the Mincio which should belong to Sardinia, but was conceded to Austria by the Treaty of Zurich. This movement has caused the Piedmontese troops to be massed in Lombardy, and has prevented the despatch of a force intended for Naples. Russia, too, has suddenly withdrawn her Ambassador from Turin, and given his passports to the Sardinian Envoy at St. Petersburg. An act of this kind is usually followed by a declaration of war.

Meanwhile France is deluging the Roman territory with troops. Her forces there will, when the regiments now ordered thither arrive, be not less than 60,000 men. Against whom are these intended to act? Certainly not against Piedmont, for the Piedmontese have religiously respected the limits marked out by France: not against the King of Naples, for to-morrow will witness the united movement of Garibaldi as Generalissimo, and Victor Emmanuel as King, against the Pretender of Gaeta. In anticipation of a forward move on the part of Austria, these forces are prepared, and the very fact of sending so large an army to Rome proves that a convulsion is anticipated.

France and Italy would, together, be more than equal to Austria and Russia, if their union were sincere, or if the new annexation of the latter were consolidated. But France has, diplomatically at least, marked her disapproval of the policy of Piedmont. Her interest and her traditional idea is to have Italy weak, by making it divided. One strong Power on the western shore of the Mediterranean does not accord with the idea of transforming that inner sea into a French lake. The three Continental Powers believe that the disapprobation of France is merely feigned and thoroughly insincere, or that it has been used only to extort a bribe from Piedmont. As far as we can judge from events, France will defend Piedmont. The price may be the province of Rome—for a kingdom of Rome is a Napoleonic idea—but, as far as diplomatic correspondence determines, France may, at any moment, change sides, and join with the Three Eagles of Warsaw.

The great question of the Continent is, how far will Russia interfere? Is she only to be the jailer of Hungary, and, for the second time, the subduer of revolution? This would allow Austria to pour all her troops into Italy, without fear of a revolution in her rear. Against Sardinia alone, Austria would be overwhelming; for there are reactionary spirits in the southern provinces, and the people have been so long subdued by a crushing tyranny that they have not spirit to move. The reliance of Sardinia must be placed upon her troops from the North, and of these she could muster but 120,000 against, at least, 300,000 Austrians. It is on the cards that France will occupy, and, eventually, "revendicate" Rome, interfering no further, but leaving it to Piedmont and Austria to fight the contest out, certain of retaining her prey, whichever side conquers. But the case becomes widely different should Russia and Prussia come to the rescue of dethroned potentates. Then, indeed, a war will break out unparalleled in the military annals of the world. On both sides there are long-suppressed passions, ready to burst forth with terrible violence. Such a war must end either in the utter prostration of France and the division of Italy, or in the submission of all Continental Powers to the Disturber of Europe.

A PACKET of Lamoriciere's dispatches was taken at Ancona. From the papers contained in it some curious facts have transpired. The overt aid given by Austria to Lamoriciere is fully proved. We now know that it was Lamoriciere's plan to unite his forces with those of the King of Naples, to fight for the return of the exiled Dukes, and to let the Pope defend his tiara as he could. One passage from the letters published in the *Siecle* will we reproduce here. It is highly interesting to the friends of the Irish Brigaders to know how greatly Lamoriciere valued the Irish Brigade. He writes from Sinigaglia to Colonel Pimodan thus:—"Keep the time of the Irish well occupied, and let "them have plenty of marching about; furnish "them with some old muskets for learning their "exercise. As soon as the first Cour de la Rocca "shall be empty, put the Irish therein." It will be pleasant to read the comments of the Ultramontane press on this not very flattering notice of the valiant departed, now that they are on their way home.

THERE are some young men who know not how to manage their heads, others feel a difficulty in guiding their heels. We have heard lately of all sorts of societies. There are Associations Chemical, Philological, Architectural, Literary, Archæological, Discussional, &c., &c., with the Athenæum, which is to include all the rest in itself. We thought that all possible clubs had been already formed, and that the world of invention was exhausted. But we were mistaken. We have before us the prospectus of a "Dublin Terpsichorean Club"—*i.e.*, as the promoters explain it, "a club for the cultivation of the poetry "of motion;" or, in plain terms, "a club of dancing "dervishes." The promoters intend "to secure the "services of a master whose abilities can be vouched "for, and whose painstaking 'tutorial' qualifications, "in this 'ennobling' art are recognised." The number of members is strictly limited to twenty, "with "power to add others when it shall be deemed re-"quisite." The prospectus is modelled after the most approved fashion usual at the formation of Joint-stock Companies.

There are one or two questions connected with this strange movement. Are no ladies to be admitted? Is the rule so often resorted to at country parties, when young men disappoint, to be reversed, and are stout, whiskered gentlemen occasionally to wear crinoline? Who is to be the speaker of soft speeches. Is practice to be carried so far that these gentlemen are to take alternately the part of the coquette, the dash, or the retiring? How can they learn to avoid the amplitude of hoops when all are trousered? Fancy a mazourka stamped for an hour only by men or a polka performed by ten couples of masculines! There is something awful in the very idea of it.

The prospectus sets out with an assertion which is far from the truth. It pronounces that a dancing club is necessary, because "there are no other legi-"timate and innocent amusements for those whose "business occupies their attention during the day." There are many societies which provide recreation and amusement as well as instruction. If young men wish to cultivate this poetry of motion—a term which is strangely applied to a small regiment of stalwart youths gesticulating with might and main—a professor will teach them in half a dozen lessons as much as they require to know. At home, within the domestic circle, or in the company of friends, they can practice, with the advantage of having no whiskerandoes for partners. A society such as that proposed cannot be lasting, even if formed. There would be no interest felt by these masculine waist-claspers. One by one the members will drop off as they acquire more fitting partners; and, besides, a society of twenty young men engaged in so extraordinary a pursuit must lead to temptation, and possibly to error.

The *Times* on the Suspense prevailing in Europe:—

The varying news from Naples reads like the developments of an Oriental superstition, wherein the evil principle and the good principle are ever at war with changeful success, and the work of time is only a chronicle of struggles from which nothing decisive is evolved. Mazzini is the Ahriman of this strife, and Crispi, Cattaneo, Bertani, Macchi, and Ferrari are the genii who aid him in his evil machinations. Cavour is perhaps the Ormuzd of this modern edition of the Persian superstition; and Pallavicini and Cavanti are the good genii who oppose themselves to the evil influences of the Powers of Darkness. Sometimes one side obtains a little advantage—sometimes the other is predominant for a little space; but the sense of the telegrams we receive vibrates as perpetually as the wires through which it is transmitted. Youth between Virtue and Vice, Garrick between Comedy and Tragedy—any example of a weak and hesitating nature operated upon by opposite and conflicting influences, will typify the position of the civil government of Southern Italy as it now exists under the fitful and gusty counsels of the Dictator. One day he throws himself into the arms of Pallavicini, and sends him forth with full powers to give a purely Monarchical character to the revolution; a few days later he recalls these powers, and Bertani is deputed to put the helm down and stand off on the Republican tack. Then, when a storm arises, Pallavicini and the Constitutionists are called back, and things are a little tranquil, nothing being heard but a scream from Mazzini. So we go on, day by day, until curiosity begins to look coldly upon news which has variety without novelty, and to tire while watching a succession of changes which are in themselves a monotony. Two facts, however, stand forth clearly amid this confusion of counsels. The one is that Naples is at this moment most grievously misgoverned, and the other is that the chivalrous Garibaldi, who is so strong as a soldier, is weak and incompetent as a statesman. At this moment the lines of the army of Garibaldi mask a scene of anarchy. The disbanded soldiers of the Royal army are become brigands, and roam about unopposed in the rear of the Revolutionary force. The power of the law, wielded one day by a Socialist, and the next day by a Monarchist, can be applied with no persistent efficacy; and those who have need of protection for life, and who tremble for the security of their property, find the present even more intolerable than the past. We naturally, therefore, hear of reactionary movements and of strong discontents, many even crying in their despair for their former tyrant, but the majority loudly clamouring for the presence of Victor Emmanuel, and chiding the tardiness of his movements. Why, indeed, is he so slow? The stake he is playing for is a Royal stake, and requires to be boldly won. He has not shown himself very timorous in the way he has taken hitherto; how is it that at this last critical moment he becomes suddenly slow and cautious? The time has gone by now when it was possible to give a character of regularity to these proceedings. The King of Northern Italy intends to conquer Southern Italy. What disguise he may wear, what flag he may carry, what name he may put upon his enterprise, is now altogether immaterial. He has gone into the country with a large army, and he has, by his generals and his troops, taken possession of its cities, and has killed or made prisoners of its defenders. His very successes have turned what may have been an irregularity, a fault, or a crime, into a duty. He has created a chaos: he is responsible for reducing this to order. He has inflicted cruel wounds upon this vile Bourbon monarchy, and while it is writhing in agony humanity requires that the deathblow should be given, and that it be put out of its misery. In one small corner of Italy the old Adam still lives, and while it lives there nothing universal can be accomplished. Day by day we are amused by accounts of two armies standing opposite to each other, and of project of attack from one side and the other. We are taught to admire the dexterity of the Neapolitan artillery, and then to wonder at the incessant labours of the liberating General. This would be all very well if there were time to fight this fight out with all the civil procrastination of a campaign in the Low Countries, when the fall of a city was delayed until a King could arrive to give *eclat* to the capture. It would, of course, be a spectacle of unalloyed interest if it were unavoidable that such deliberate conflict should take place. But there is no time for these delays, for the kingdom of Naples is flaming from spontaneous combustion, and there is no necessity for these delays, for there is enough force in Italy to crush these beaten levies, and to drive out the Bourbon from the corner in which he lurks. There is enough and to spare for this necessary enterprise. Where is the army of Calidini, which swept the Roman States so swiftly? Where the fleet which made such quick work at Ancona? If these forces were drawn together round Capua, and if that fleet were to act upon Gaeta, surely there would be enough to overwhelm the force which Garibaldi is singly able to encounter with the deliberate forms of scientific warfare! It is time that this work were done. The country wants peace and order; every moment of anarchy is a moment of risk to all that has been done; every instant of delay is an opportunity for foreign intrigue and for European diplomacy. Accomplished facts are the stones with which diplomacy now builds, and Francis II., in possession of a portion of Italy, is a crowned head. Francis II. on board ship a pensioner at a foreign Court would lose his substance and be invisible to diplomatic eyes. So long as Victor Emmanuel hesitates to push him over that cliff to the edge of which he has now been driven, nothing has been done, and everything is still at stake.

Victor Emmanuel must see this at least as clearly as it can be seen by any looker-on. There must be some reason important in his eyes, then, why he is not already pressing the Bourbon army on the north, where his appearance would, in all probability, cause its immediate dissolution. Has France positively forbidden him to do this necessary act? France has, indeed, been recently busy in devising distinctions as to what means of depriving a King of his crown are excusable and what are indefensible. A difference has been drawn between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. It has been laid down that while Garibaldi goes forth only arousing insurrection, and giving it order, and force, and direction, it is not indecorous in Victor Emmanuel to follow after and gather up the spoils which the partisan leader has left upon his path; but that it is in the last degree improper for Victor Emmanuel to go forth himself and make spoil of his neighbour's kingdom. We confess that we cannot see the merit of this distinction. In our eyes the only defence for the conduct of the King of Sardinia lies in those natural laws which lie unwritten in every code, and unnamed in every form of government, but which intolerable oppression calls forth from latent existence into active force. It is the unbearable tyranny of the two Sovereigns of Southern Italy, it is the massacres of Perugia the prisons of Palermo, and the dungeons of St. Elmo, which have given to the people of Southern Italy the right to call for a deliverer, and which have given to Victor Emmanuel the same excuse for assuming the Crown of Naples which William of Orange had for accepting that of England. Upon this principle, and upon no other, Victor Emmanuel can vindicate his own presence in Southern Italy, and upon this title he will be fully justified in putting an end to the war by one decisive movement. If France forbids, it is better to risk one act of glorious disobedience rather than submit to a restriction which can have no object consistent with the unity of Italy in one monarchy. For him, at this time of day, to hesitate about crossing a frontier, to put his last stroke to his great scheme of Italian regeneration, would be a weakness which would make men laugh, but would impress no one with any belief that he was really actuated by any respectable scruples. Warsaw will give him no credit for such a simulated moderation, but may take advantage of it to throw its protection around that dwindled sovereignty still existing on the Volturno. France can see in it nothing but an opportunity of keeping the waters troubled that she may still fish therein, and the rest of Europe can behold in such a hesitating conqueror only a man unequal to his destiny. It is quite time that Victor Emmanuel had scattered the Bourbon force and driven away its King, and that he had restored to Naples that peace and security of which the revolution has necessarily for a space deprived it. Further delay will be inexcusable.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday Morning.

From two cases which occurred before the Sheriff's Court, yesterday, it appears that innkeepers cannot be held responsible for articles entrusted to their servants. In the first case a man gave his hat to a waiter to hang up, but only found a twopenny hat on going to the peg where the waiter put it. He tried to get redress, and the result was that he had to pay the defendant's costs. A similar decision was given in a case in which a man was foolish enough to ask a barmaid to take charge of his coat.

Since the day that Edward IV. made a descent at Ravenspur (the situation of a previous attempt, by Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.), a village long since obliterated by the encroachments of the sea, the shores of Yorkshire have been free from invasion. The accessibility of the coast, which formerly rendered it so easy to Northmen and freebooters in their marauding incursions, lately induced a fleet of Dutch boats to approach the shores and disembark their crews. Those invaders landed on a Sunday, and, by their insolence and rudeness, scared the poor villagers out of their wits. After having obtained food they put to sea again with impunity. If I were a correspondent of the "Thunderer" in Printing-house square, I could not do less than charitably imagine those *soi disant* Dutchmen *employés* of the Emperor.

A review of Mr. Butt's "History of Italy" in the *Telegraph* does not do the author justice. The reviewer looks on it as a regular history, which it is not, being rather a long essay upon the principal persons and events of the Peninsula. This mistaken idea leads the writer to imagine that Mr. Butt has jumbled up facts and dates together, when, in fact, he has only been drawing comparisons, and demonstrating strange causes and consequences.

The criticism in the same paper on Mr. Madden's "United Irishmen," deals fairly with the subject, estimating all the events in Irish history at the commencement of the century rather as the consequences of an evil state of things than evil in themselves.

The approaching millennium, to begin in 1863 or 1866, provokes interest. There are two more letters on the

ubject full of statistics as to the great event. The calculations of one are based on the creation of the world, of the other on the birth of Adam. The latter takes occasion to correct the former in his mode of calculation. Light newspaper reading!

Mr. Chapie, a new baritone, appeared at Covent Garden last night, as Hoel in "Dinorah." He is a good actor, an accurate singer, and possessed of perfect control over his voice, which, although not by any means of first-rate quality, is clear and pleasant. To be accepted as a successor to Mr. Santley, so distinguished a favourite with the London audience, is in itself a triumph.

When I saw Mdlle. Parepa as Dinorah, I could not help reflecting that the mountain air (in which she is supposed to have been spending at least a twelvemonth, *vide* libretto) seemed to agree with her surprisingly well. As Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni," a similar opinion of the good effects of country air forced itself upon me. To speak plainly, Mdlle. Parepa's *physique*—her very *embonpoint*—unfits her for the performance of such parts as village coquettes or distracted shepherdesses.

Mr. Henry Berkeley, the ballad advocate being offended at a remark in the *Times*, on the "hollow" support he received, writes an indignant letter to the *Telegraph*, complaining of this misstatement. The "beastly bellowing" of the Tories, says he, damped the courage of all his supporters.

The Napoleonists who wished to represent Naples as the focus of revolution and republicanism did not hesitate to announce that Louis Blanc was trying to re-open his national workshops in that capital. This celebrated individual takes the trouble to undeceive humanity in general, by writing the same letter to several newspapers, informing them, for the edification of the public, that as he does not patronise "national workshops," and has never been in Italy, his conduct has been somewhat misrepresented.

An Irish Rifle corps has been formed at Liverpool during the last few months, a small body of them having been present at the Knowsley review, where their appearance and efficiency were admired by some very high authorities. I wonder an Irish Rifle corps has not been set on foot in Glasgow, where nearly one hundred thousand sons of Erin reside.

The spirit of charity has reached its acme. An hospital for dogs is in process of creation (lucky dogs!), not in the Isle of Dogs, as one would suppose, but in merry Islington. This ought to be opposed on the score of English literature. The force of one of our most frequent idioms will be diminished, if not entirely annihilated, by this false spirit of humanity. How can we dare apply the stigma "going to the dogs," if the situation for those quadrupeds turns out to be comfortable furnished apartments, with separate wards for males and females.

Criminal statistics of that year show that nearly 400,000 persons were dealt with summarily, of whom about 80,000 were women. It is said that there is a greater proportion of women acquitted on trial than men, a proof of the leniency of the unfair sex towards females. There were about 84,000 charges of assault last year, more than 3,000 of which were aggravated cases against women and children. In England and Wales, last year, there were nearly 90,000 charges of drunkenness. More than 8,000 offences against the game laws are chronicled; and, as to the social evil, the statistics are perfectly frightful. Not to go into details, it will be sufficient to state that there were nearly 3,000 young girls engaged in this fearful trade, *under the age of sixteen!* nearly double the amount of last year. So much for the benefits of civilisation.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Oct. 18.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked and drove in the Home Park this morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorowna, and attended by Madame Philosophoff and Mademoiselle Philosophoff, Count Zouboff, Count Levachoff, Baron Wallen, and Captain Novitzky, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Torquay.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary purpose to leave Cambridge Cottage, Kew, early in the ensuing week, for Brighton. The Duchess has engaged Brunswick House, and contemplates a sojourn for a month or six weeks.

The Marquis of Hastings and Viscount Newry have commenced their studies at Christ's Church, Oxford. The Marquis of Bowmont, Earl Borthwick, Lord Marsham, and the Hon. Reginald Charles Edward Abbott (all gold tufts), are also in residence at Christ Church.

THE EARL OF DERBY.—We have great pleasure in being able to announce that Lord Derby is gradually recovering from the weakness usually following a severe attack of gout. His lordship's recovery has been retarded by the state of the weather, but there are not the slightest grounds for the sinister rumours which have been in circulation. Lord Derby's family and friends looking forward confidently to the speedy re-establishment of his health.

Lady Milford has returned to London, from visiting her father, the Earl of Wicklow, at his lordship's seat, Shelton Abbey, county of Wicklow.

Colonel Henderson has arrived at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Joseph Salkeld, Esq., has returned from Buxton to the Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and party have arrived at the Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Sir Thomas Fetherston, Bart., has left Courttown Harbour, for his residence near Enniscorthy.

Miss Newland has arrived at the Deanery, Gorey, from a visit to her friends in Dublin.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The engagement of the Zouave artistes, which has been most attractive and successful, will terminate this evening, at the Theatre Royal. The programme is inviting, and well calculated to draw a crowded house. The several characters of the Zouaves are delineated with piquancy and humour, and there is a grace and finish about them essentially French. When they appeared in this theatre on a former occasion, it is long before the illusion is dispelled, so keen and precise is their conception of female character; but, if the Zouave, as a lady, be required to sing, the mystery as to the actual sex of the vocalist becomes more mysterious. Mr. W. Montgomery, whose professional reputation is deservedly high, continues his engagement. He has appeared during the week in several characters which none but an artist of genuine and original ability could pretend to. It can be said of him that he is neither a copyist nor a pedant, but one who seeks to really life-like and original. His closely studies the peculiarities of the character which he assumes, and, without aiming at those attributes of greater men, he is content with the display of his own ability, which is being each day more developed. This is a happy contrast with the exhibition of itinerant actors who are sometimes paraded before the public in small provincial theatres, particularly in London, where a claim to histrionic fame is the power which they unhappily possess of shocking the sensitive ear by ambiguous expressions, thus hoping to obtain the approbation of any depraved individual who might happen to be present. Happily for the drama in Dublin, there is one arena where it can be witnessed by a public which is free to see anything vicious or dangerous to morality, but to witness a refined dramatic entertainment, whose claims to merit depend not on the coarseness nor ribald jesting of the performers. This is, admittedly, the great prestige of the Theatre Royal under successive managements, and, we would say, particularly the present. The public have a guarantee that it will be so with Mr. Harris in lease, and we hope to see the legitimate drama revived each season at the Theatre Royal, in all its former splendour. Mr. Draw, the eminent Irish comedian, will appear on Monday evening, supported by an efficient company.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.

Professor Stone announces a performance this day at the Rotunda, commencing at three o'clock. His wonderful and amusing experiments are exciting increased interest. The non-scientific who attempt to reconcile them with human power, we fear, can arrive at no very clear or definite conclusion.

The Church.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev John Mee, M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, Associate Secretary to the Eastern District of the Church Missionary Society, to the curacy of Barkingside; and the Rev Isaac Taylor, B.A. to to the curacy of St Paul's temporary church, Kensington, on the nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair. The Rev Frederick Sheem Batchelor, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, late assistant chaplain to her Majesty's prison at Chatham, has been appointed to the assistant chaplaincy of Millbank Prison, Westminster.

The Headmastership of Kingsbridge Grammar School South Devon, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Whiteside, M.A., who has received an appointment in the navy, has been conferred upon the Rev. Alfred Middleton, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford.

Thanks.

From the Treasurer of the Ragged Boys Home and Sleeping Asylum, 52, Townsend-street, to Richard Mahony, Esq., for £3; to Mrs. Mahony, for £1; to Mrs. George Gubbons, for £1; to A. J. Crawford, Esq., for £2, for that institution.

The Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Browne has proceeded on a tour of inspection throughout Ireland.

A ball and supper were given by the gallant 86th to the *elite* of Newry and the adjacent country, on Thursday night, in a style of rare magnificence.

The weekly marches of regiments from quarters, in lieu of the summer half-year's field exercises, will commence immediately.

The Navy.

The War Department screw steamer Lord Panmure, H.T. Moore, commander, from Woolwich Arsenal, on Thursday, continued her voyage from Tilbury Fort for Devonport, laden with 440 boxes of Armstrong shot, 3,427 Armstrong shells, 4,000 6-pounder shot, 2,000 quarter-barrels and 200 half-barrels of powder and ammunition, 40 chests of arms, and other military stores, for coast defence purposes.

In consequence of Admiralty orders having been received at Chatham, for laying down several additional vessels at that dockyard, the greatest activity now prevails in the shipwright and other departments, in order that those line-of-battle and other screw steamers at present on the stocks, and in various stages of progress, may be completed with every possible despatch.

The following appointments were made, on Thursday, at the Admiralty:—William Scriven, master's-assist., to the Himalaya; Henry J Ray, paymaster, to be secretary's clerk to the Victory; Charles A Pritchard, paymaster, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Stopford; and Francis A Carter, clerk, to the Hogue.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

At the examination for matriculation held at the above college on the 16th and 17th instant, 71 gentlemen presented themselves for examination, of whom 52, having passed in the prescribed subjects, were admitted students of the college, 12 were reserved for further examination, and 7 were rejected.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE VOTING IN SICILY.

TURIN, OCT. 19.—According to advices received here, the vote of Sicily will take place on the 29th inst.

PERUGIA, OCT. 19.—Addresses are circulating at Orvieto, to be sent to Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor Napoleon. These addresses already bear several thousand signatures.

CLOSE OF THE FRENCH TIR NATIONAL.

The French National Shooting Match was brought to a close yesterday. The Emperor was present for about a quarter of an hour. It is expected the principal prizes will fall to the lot of foreigners.

AMERICA—ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY NIGHT.—The Royal mail steamer Persia, Captain Judkins, from New York on the 10th instant, arrived off the harbour this evening, and having landed all mails, except Liverpool, and 14 passengers, she proceeded again, all well. Sir Henry Holland, the Queen's physician, is a passenger. The Persia passed the Arabia and City of Manchester on the 14th, and the Asia on the 17th. The North Briton, City of Baltimore, and Africa, had arrived out.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales reached Philadelphia on the 9th, after a pleasant trip from Baltimore.

THE STEAMER CONNAUGHT BURNED AT SEA.
ALL THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 9.—Captain Leitch, of the steamer Connaught, reports that on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 8 p.m., one hundred and fifty miles east of Boston, the Connaught sprung a leak in the engine-room. They succeeded in keeping it below the fires until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when it commenced to gain rapidly, and finally extinguished the fires. At half-past nine o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the aft smoke hole, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions to prevent it, the fire gained rapidly, and very soon drove the cabin passengers on deck. As the water and fire both gained on fast, the boats were got ready to save the passengers. About twelve o'clock, the brig Minnie Schliffer saw our signal of distress, and bore down to us at 7 p.m., and commenced the task of embarking the passengers on board the brig. At this time the starboard side of the steamer was red hot. By 9-30 p.m. all the passengers were placed in safety on board of the brig. The mails of the Connaught were all saved. Captain Leitch was the last person to leave the deck of the wreck. The last seen of the steamer was at 2 a.m., on Monday, when she was one mass of flame. The Connaught had 50 cabin and 417 steerage passengers on board, and a crew of 124. All were saved. The passengers saved nothing except the clothes in which they stood. Captain Leitch and Mr. Cox, a cabin passenger, landed at Scituate this morning in a boat belonging to the brig, and reached this city this morning. It is supposed that the fire had been smouldering for a long time, from the rapid progress the flames made after it was discovered. Captain Leitch is unable to account for the leak, which filled the vessel so rapidly, against all the efforts of the pumps, &c.

BOSTON, 9TH.—The brig Min nie Schliffer arrived at one o'clock. The standing room on her was completely crowded by the rescued passengers of the Connaught.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 9TH, EVENING.—Money market quiet, at about previous quotations. Foreign exchange continues extremely depressed. Flour market opened without animation, but a better feeling prevailed as the day advanced, and prices closed with a fair degree of firmness. The sales embraced 15,000 barrels. Canadian and Southern Flour steady, and in good request. Wheat was in good request, and sales active. Corn in light supply, and market steady. Cotton market steady, and sales embraced 2,500 bales, without change in prices. Coffee market firm, with limited sales. Sugars steady. Provisions inactive and dull. Freights rather easier to Liverpool, and shipments were less active.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 8.—Sales of cotton to-day, 6,600 bales, at 10¼ to 10¾.

MOBILE, OCT. 8.—Sales to-day, 4,000, at 10¼; sales for three days, 18,000 bales.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The elections in Pennsylvannia, Ohio, and Indiana have favoured the Republicans. The results in Iowa and Minnesota are yet unknown.

THE OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY.—The Montreal Ocean steamship Bohemian arrived at Moville at noon to-day; embarked mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, and steamed out for Quebec about four p.m.—all well.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—25 to 1 agst Dulcibella (offered); 8 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 8 to 1 agst Prelude (taken); 10 to 1 agst Zouave (taken); 10 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (taken); 20 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 20 to 1 agst Sir William (taken); 25 to 1 agst Contadina (offered); 33 to 1 agst Cavriana (taken); 33 to 1 agst Rosetta (taken); 33 to 1 agst Maggiore (offered); 33 to 1 agst Optimist (taken); 40 to 1 agst Maid of the Mist (taken); 50 to 1 agst Nuncio (taken); 50 to 1 agst Precise (offered); 50 to 1 agst Moorcock (taken and offered); 50 to 1 agst Stampedo (offered); 50 to 1 agst Ripon (taken); 66 to 1 to 1 agst Dartmouth (offered).

MATCH.—20 to 20 offered on Umpire against Tom Bowline.

CELEBRIDE UNION.—An election for guardian being recently directed for the electoral division of Leixlip, vacant by the death of the late Daniel Simmonds Esq., of Collinstown; George Ferguson, Esq., of Leixlip; and John Bingham, Esq., of Glenwood, Lucan, were the parties respectively nominated for the office, when the ratepayers of that district returned the latter gentleman by a majority of forty-five votes, thereby manifesting the high esteem in which Mr. Bingham is held by the general body of the ratepayers of that union, as he has been already the popular guardian for the Lucan district.—*From a Correspondent.*

ANNUAL REVISION OF VOTERS.—DROGHEDA, OCT. 19.—A court of revision was held on yesterday and to-day, before J. Leahy, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of Quarter Sessions for this county. The number of objections on each side was very large. Those of the Conservatives held good in all but a few instances. The Radical party sustained all but a total defeat. The result is nearly as follows:—Conservative objections held good, 7.; Radical, do. do., 20; Conservative claims allowed, 18; Radical do. do., 4. This is a very large majority in a small borough, and speaks highly for the zeal and efficiency of the Conservative agent, P. J. Mayne, Esq., of Dublin. The other side was represented by William A. M'Kenna and H. Clinton, Esqrs., solicitors of this town. After the closing of the Revision Court, his worship opened that of the Quarter Sessions.—*From a Correspondent.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM NEWRY.—On Wednesday, two companies of the 86th Regiment left town for the Curragh Camp, under the command of Captain Mackenzie. The object in view, in thus temporarily removing a portion of the regiment from head-quarters is, that the men may have an opportunity of being subjected to rifle practice.—*Newry Telegraph.*

COVENTRY AND THE FRENCH TREATY.—The Coventry ribbon manufacturers applied to Mr. Pressley, of the Inland Revenue Office, for a drawback of the Excise duty on paper which is destroyed in the blocking and boring of ribbons. They said in their memorial:—"The foreigner sends his ribbons into our market blocked and boxed in a precisely similar manner, and in paper identical with that used by us; and, these ribbons being blocked and boxed abroad the paper used in the same pays no duty, thus giving an advantage of 4d to 5d per box of six pieces of riband over the manufacture of this country." The manufacturers pray the Government that either they should be allowed a drawback of Excise duty on paper used for the purposes described, or that the foreigner should be charged duty on all paper used for similar purposes in ribbons imported into this country. Mr. Gladstone replies:—"Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt either plan. I think that the amount of this evil is less than you estimate it to be. But, be that as it may, I am of opinion that relief could not be granted in the former mode without giving rise to numerous applications, which would rest on similar grounds, and which, when awarded, would gradually break down to the revenue from the paper duty. Mischievous as I conceive the continuance of that duty to be, I am under obligation to guard it equally with any other branch of the revenue so long as it continues to be leviable by law. A charge upon foreign paper used in and about packing of foreign silk goods would entail such annoyances, delays, and embarrassments to trade, that it cannot be entertained."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOP DUTY—MAIDSTONE, WEDNESDAY.—A large and influential meeting of the hop-growers of the county of Kent was held this afternoon in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, to consider the propriety of memorialising the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the postponement of the payment of the instalment on hop duties of 1859, now coming due in November next. Mr. Punnett, of Charlsuttton, an extensive hop grower, was called to the chair. The chairman, in commencing the business of the meeting, said he never recollected the hop planters of Kent meeting with a heavier cloud hanging over their prospects than at present, or of their being more legitimately entitled to complain of their position than in 1860. (Hear, hear.) With the exception of the Weald of Kent, which might be almost termed an oasis in the desert, there was never known so total a failure of the hop crop as this year—(hear, hear)—and at a time when a very heavy instalment of duty was due in November, which the best would have great difficulty in meeting out of the ordinary resources of their business. (Hear, hear.) The hop-growers were in the awkward predicament, they had no hops, and next to no money, and they were deprived from going to the usual source of accommodation from having no security in the shape of hops for money to be advanced to them with which to meet the duty. (Hear, hear.) That placed them in an awkward fix, and one that entitled them to the best consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Wykeham Martin proposed the first resolution:—"Owing to the almost total blight in the hops, coupled with the unprecedentedly late and wet harvest, the hop-growers are unable even to thresh their corn, and are unable to meet their half-year's duties of 1859, due 1st November next. This meeting, therefore, earnestly requests the Chancellor of the Exchequer to grant the postponement of the payment of the duty till November, 1861; and the planters hereby pledge themselves to pay the 1860 duties when the same is due." Mr. Nash seconded the resolution. The resolution was put and carried, two dissentients only holding up their hands against it. Mr. Whatman proposed the second resolution:—"That a memorial be headed, embodying the above resolution, and signed by every hop planter in the county of Kent, and that the same be circulated in every parish for that purpose." Mr. Hartridge seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Resolutions were then agreed to for the formation of a committee for carrying out the foregoing resolutions, and that a request be made from the meeting, urging all members of Parliament in the county of Kent to give their support towards obtaining the postponement of the 1859 hop duties. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

AUTUMNAL HERRING VOYAGE, LOWESTOFT.—This fisher we are happy to report, is progressing most favourably. On Monday nearly all the boats had good success, and one or two had as many as three lasts. Prices ranged from 3s 7d to 4s 10, per hundred. One boat has already made over £200.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

BOSTON ELECTION.—The election is being carried on with great activity by both candidates. Although Mr. Tuxford, the Liberal candidate, is holding meetings at public houses every night, there is very little chance of his being successful. From the present state of his canvass there is but little doubt but that Mr. Malcolm will be returned with an overwhelming majority. At a meeting of the Liberals on Tuesday night, Mr. Tuxford called upon them, as a matter of course, to return him to Parliament as the late representative was a Liberal, and severely censured the Conservatives bringing a candidate forward when the vacancy was created by the death of a Liberal.

READING ELECTION.—Mr. Ribton, who has come forward as the Conservative candidate, has issued his address to the electors. He says—"I am a staunch Conservative in politics. Without pledging myself to any particular measure, I should be ready to give to the present of Lord Derby, as its policy has been already shadowed forth, my cordial and unhesitating support. While the region of foreign politics presents so troubled an aspect, and while it is of paramount importance to the welfare of the empire that there should be no disunion, or appearance of it, at home, I do not think that any factious opposition ought to be offered to the present Government. With respect to all the great questions of domestic and Imperial legislation, when they comes for discussing them I shall give my support to none, come they from whom they may, which are not founded on Conservative principles, and conceived in a spirit of enlightened and reverential regard for all those institutions by which, under Providence, the greatness of this empire has been strengthened and consolidated, and maintained."

INVASION OF YORKSHIRE BY THE DUTCH.—At the East Riding Session held on Tuesday, at Beverley, a most unwarrantable invasion of the east coast by a party of about 700 Dutchmen was brought to light. One of the magistrates, Mr. Barton, expressed his surprise at no mention being made in the report of the chief constable (Colonel Layard) respecting a recent invasion of the east coast by Dutchmen. He was informed that on Sunday week a body of upwards of 700 Dutchmen landed at their vessels at the village of Kilnsea, near Spurnpoint. They demanded food of the villagers, and the latter were so frightened that they had to yield to the request of the invaders; afterwards they conducted themselves in a very riotous manner, and commenced what he believed to be a most unprovoked attack upon one of the villagers. The incumbent of the village then was on his way to the church at the time, and he was obliged to interfere in order to prevent bloodshed. Having done considerable damage in the village, the men embarked in their vessels and set out for sea. Colonel Layard said he believed the statement of Mr. Barton was substantially correct. Last Sunday week 75 Dutch sailing vessels, having on board ten men each, landed at Kilnsea, and they conducted themselves in the manner described by Mr. Barton. A party of the foreigners went into the village publichouse, and on being requested to leave when the bell began to ring for church, they refused to do so and a riot took place. The windows of the house were broken, and it was at that juncture that the interference of the incumbent very probably prevented very serious damage being done. He believed it had been the custom of Dutch fishermen to exchange their herrings and fish for the bread of the villagers; but on this occasion they refused to pay for the bread and vegetables which they demanded of the villagers. The Coastguard men stationed at Kilnsea were present during the disturbance, but they could scarcely interfere, inasmuch as their number was so small compared with the 700 Dutchmen. The subject then dropped. The Dutchmen, along with a number of French fishermen, afterwards visited Bridlington, in which there were 300 sailing vessels of the line belong to the continental fishermen. They conducted themselves properly at Bridlington, but their visit, nevertheless, caused considerable excitement in the place.

PASSAGE MONEY TO INDIA.—In consequence of the continued rise in the freight of coals and the cost of naval stores, the directors of the P. and O. Company have given public notice of their intention to recur to the passage money which prevailed previous to January, 1857. The following rates will, therefore, be charged for all passages booked by the company's steamers sailing on and after the 1st of January, 1861: —Southampton to Aden, £70; ditto to Bombay, £100; ditto to Ceylon, £100; ditto to Mauritius, £100; ditto to Reunion, £100; ditto to Madras, £105; ditto to Calcutta, £115; ditto to Penang, £111; ditto to Singapore, £115; ditto to Hongkong, £130; ditto to Shanghai, £150. Exclusive of the charge for transit through Egypt, viz.—£7 on each first-class passenger, and £3 10s for each second-class passenger.

THE QUEEN'S PARK MURDER IN EDINBURGH.—COLDINGHAM, BERWICKSHIRE.—Great excitement has been occasioned here by the unlooked-for revelation which has led to the clearing up of the murder in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, in August last. At the risk of inaccuracy in the first edition of the story circulating from mouth to mouth, we subjoin the following particulars:—Some time ago, a dissipated Yorkshire tailor, who had been working in the village, left for Edinburgh in order to witness the rifle volunteer review. He took to drinking there, remaining till his means were exhausted. Circumstances led him into the company of the girl on the night of the murder, and for the sake of the small sum of 3s 6d in her possession he perpetrated the atrocious act. A companion had been either with him or been privy to the murder, and he told it as a profound secret to the man who now makes the confession, and who, from the upbraiding of conscience, had been unable to conceal the matter longer. The authorities in Dunse immediately made inquiry into the case. Wolthorpe, the name of the alleged murderer, where he left, as the deponent affirms, for Yorkshire, where he is probably still. The authorities there have been telegraphed, and it happened that a photograph had been taken of Wolthorpe during his residence in Berwickshire, and copies have been taken of it by a Dunse artist and forwarded to the south; they may assist, along with other information, in tracing out the locality of Wolthorpe. We give these particulars as we have received them in the district.—*Correspondent of the North British Mail.*

BURSTING OF A LOCH KATRINE WATER-PIPE.—The *Scotsman* states that, on Wednesday morning, one of the water-pipes which conveys the water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow burst in the village of Maryhill, about five miles from Glasgow. Information was despatched to the district inspector, who was in a short time at the scene of the accident, but he had to proceed to Garscube-bridge to put off the water, and the consequence was that a considerable time elapsed before the very great quantity of water which escaped was, we may say, tremendous, and in a short time flooded to the depth of three or four feet several of the houses in two of the streets in Maryhill, much damage being of course done. The water rushed violently down a steep bank into the river Kelvin, making ravines and rugged channels in the street, and carrying off the kerb-stones and causeway indiscriminately before it. In several places the water collected into large ponds, and a number of pigs narrowly escaped drowning. Considerable damage was done to gardens, avenues, and houses. A number of workmen were busily engaged repairing the pipe.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the Westminster play, which has been performed in the old dormitory since the days of Queen Elizabeth, every Christmas, has, after all, not been abolished, as has been frequently stated. It is true that it did not take place last year in consequence of very peculiar circumstances, and it was generally understood that the dean and chapter had some objection to its revival. Whether the dean has been influenced by the remonstrances of the "old Westminsters" or not, is not known; but we are enabled to say that though one of the four plays of Terence, which have been hitherto performed, according to the statutes of Queen Elizabeth, will not be given this year, the Queen's scholars will play the "Trinummus" of Plautus about the second week in December. As the dormitory has, since last school time, been partitioned off into 40 separate bedrooms, of course the new arrangements will have to be altered to transform the venerable room into a theatre. The partitions will all be removed for the few weeks of the rehearsals and play, and the Queen's scholars will, most of them, be provided with accommodation in the building in College-street, which is used for a sanatorium. It is needless to say that the announcement that the play will be stopped has given great satisfaction to Westminsters, old and young.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Minister of Finance has made his annual speech to the representatives of the Imperial credit establishments. In the course of it he offered the following remarks on the circumstances attending the negociation in London of the Russian Three per Cent. Loan of 1859. The Minister said—"The loan of £12,000,000 sterling, contracted by the Government in March, 1859, with Messrs. Thompson, Bonar, and Co., and Magnus, had for its primary object to increase the cash reserve applicable to the credit bills in circulation. The subscription to this loan, interrupted by the war between Austria and France, was resumed in August, 1859; but as in the interval the prices of public securities had experienced in all the markets of Europe an extraordinary fall, which made the price of issue of the bonds of this loan seem too high, the Government, in order to prevent depreciation in the price, and consequent injury to the first subscribers, judged it advisable, as soon as £7,000,000 had been placed, to reserve to itself the remaining subscription, balance, viz., £5,000,000, and closed the subscription. We must not omit upon this occasion to render justice to the first contractors for that loan, who have taken all the means in their power to fulfil their obligation upon the most advantageous conditions for the public treasury."

HOMŒOPATHY.—A German journal gives some details respecting homœopathic medicine:—The number of homœopathic physicians is 2,254, of whom 1,612 are in America. The professorships of the science are 5 in Germany—namely, 2 at Prague, 2 at Munich, 1 at Vienna; in the latter city, also, is 1 of veterinary homœopathy. The number of homœopaths in Germany is 471, and 35 for animals; 21 of the former are attached to hospitals. Of hospitals in Germany there are only 10, and 9 of them are in Austria, 3 of the 9 being at Vienna, one being of 160 beds, another of 80, and another of 60. The journals which treat of homœopathy in Germany are 8, 4 of them doing so scientifically, the rest for the ord nary public. The largest society of homœopaths is in that country; it consists of 230 members, and holds annual sittings. In France there are 430 homœopaths, in England 244 (with two hospitals in London), in Spain 94 (with an hospital at Madrid), in Belgium 26, in Holland 7, in Switzerland 34, in Italy 14, in the Scandinavian countries 12, in the Danubian Principalities 4, in Russia 67 (with an hospital at Moscow), in Portugal 47, in Asia 5, and in Africa 8. The rest are in America. In the latter country, also, are hospitals at Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and, in addition, clinical lectures are given in many places.

CEMENTING OF IRON.—The process by which iron is converted into steel generally consists in making it combine with a small quantity of carbon; and very frequently, owing to the brittleness of steel when tempered to the highest degree, it is desirable to give the qualities of steel to the surface only of a bar of iron. This is done by enclosing it in a box of sheet iron, filled with charcoal dust or horn shavings, tallow, &c. Here the question naturally arises, whether carbon combines with the metal under a solid form, which is scarcely admisible, or else is absorbed in the shape of some carburetted gas; and, in the latter case, it is useful to know what gas is generated in the process. On this subject M. Caron has just addressed a paper to the Academy of Sciences, in which he describes several experiments of his to show that the cementation is owing to the formation of a cyanide, cyanogen being, it is well known, a combination of carbon and nitrogen. Having filled a porcelain tube with fragments of charcoal surrounding a bar of iron, and exposed it to the heat of a reverberatory furnace, he successively caused hydrogen, oxide of carbon, azote, air, pure carburetted hydrogen, &c., to pass through the tube, but, could not after a two hours' fire, obtain any degree of cementation. But the case was far different when he made a current of dry ammonia pass through the tube; in that case the cementation was effected rapidly and easily; after being exposed to the fire for two hours, the bar of iron being immediately tempered, then hammered to make the grain closer, and then tempered once more, proved, on being broken, to have been cemented to a depth of two millimetres. This result M. Caron attributed to the formation of the cyanide of ammonium, and further experiments confirmed this idea. M. Caron then, in order to obtain cyanide of potassium in his tube as a cementing agent, let his charcoal soak in a solution of carbonate of potash, and the experiment succeeded beyond expectation. In the same manner he obtained excellent cementations by employing soda, barytes, and strontian, under the influence of a current of air. Hence he shows that all the various nostrums used in metallurgy for cementing iron owe their efficacy to the formation of cyanides.

A letter from Turin says:—"Florence is making preparations for a grand exhibition, which is to take place next summer, and which is to bear the name of the 'Italian Exhibition.' The principal towns will cooperate by sums of money. The city of Florence gives 100,000f.; the Provincial Council of Florence, 30,000f.; Milan, 20,000f.; Leghorn, 10,000f. and Pisa, 7,000f."

The *Official Gazette* of Turin states, that on the Marquis Villamarina's passing through Giulianova, the people assembled under his balcony, with the word "Yes" stuck in their hats. His Excellency addressed the multitude as follows:—"I thank you in the King's name, and promise you to inform his Majesty of your sentiments. The King enters these provinces to restore peace, security, and liberty. He is called by all the *Re Galantuomo*, and such will he prove himself to be to all. His name is synonomous with loyalty, courage, and abnegation. These words were received with loud cheers for the King, Garibaldi, Cavour, and Villamarina.

THE POISONED RING.—The following story is going the round of the papers:—A gentleman who had two days ago purchased some objects of art at a shop in the Rue St. Honore, was engaged in examining an ancient ring, when he gave himself a slight scratch in the hand with a sharp part of it. He continued talking with the dealer for a short time, when he suddenly felt an indescribable sensation over his whole body, which appeared to paralyse all his faculties, and he became so seriously ill that it was considered necessary to send for a medical man. The doctor immediately discovered every symptom of poison by some mineral substance. He applied strong antidotes, and in a short time the gentleman was in a measure recovered. The ring in question having been examined by the medical man, who had long resided in Venice, was found to be what was formerly called a Death Ring, in use in Italy, when acts of poisoning were frequent about the middle of the 17th century. Attached to it inside were two claws of a lion, made of the sharpest steel, and having clefts in them filled with a virulent poison. In a crowded assembly, or in a ball, the wearer of this fatal ring, wishing to exercise revenge on any person, would take their hand, and when pressing it the sharp claw would be sure to inflict a slight scratch on the skin. This was enough, for on the following morning the victim would be sure to be found dead. Notwithstanding the many years during which the poison out of the ring had been placed there, it retained its strength sufficiently to cause great inconvenience to the gentleman, as stated.—*Galignani.*

SERVANTS' WAGES IN THE LAST CENTURY.—I find the following account of the wages given by a Lancashire baronet, a man of considerable standing and importance in his day, about the year 1770:—Butler, £10; coachman, £8; footman, £6; brver, carter, £15; gardener, £12; housekeeper, £12; housemaid, £5; housemaid, £4 10s; kitchen maid, £3 10s. The party giving the information adds, "Sir Roger gives most of his clothes to his butler, and a small share to the cottman."—*Notes and Queries.*

STRANGE STORY.—A story is told in the *St. Paul* (United States) *Pioneer* of a man, named Stanley, who has given himself up to the sheriff of St. Paul, confessing a murder committed six years ago. He had murdered a Mr. Peyton, he said, of Cable County, Virginia, whom he had found to be criminally intimate with his wife (Stanley's) wife. Without manifesting much contrition for his crime, or fear of punishment, he imagined, wherever he lived, that everybody looked upon him as a murderer. The elements even whispered in his ears when he had abandoned the society of men, and lived alone in the depths of the forest. Consequently he has had no abiding-place for six years, but has roamed through the country from Texas to Minnesota, suffering, as he says, "more than a hundred deaths." At last, almost worn out, he came to the conclusion to deliver himself up, and, after the sentence of the law had been executed, he might again live among his friends, or make a home where he would be undisturbed by its terrors.

HIDEOUS MURDER OF A SLAVE IN AMERICA.—The *Petersburg Express*, a Virginian paper, contains the account of a trial at the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg county, of Charles Hudson, for the murder of his slave woman Jane. The evidence in the case was, that on the morning of the 4th of July last, at eight o'clock, one of the hottest days of the past summer, Hudson stripped the woman naked as when she came into the world, tied her to a persimmon tree, and whipped her for three consecutive hours, with occasional intermissions of a few minutes, until he had worn out to stumps fifty-two switches, and until the bark on the body of the tree was rubbed smooth and greasy by the attrition of the body of the victim. One witness testified that he heard distinctly, at the distance of six hundred yards, both the noise of the switches and the screams and entreaties of the woman. The poor creature died, and was buried the same afternoon, only some ten inches beneath the ground, in a rough box, without any shroud. The body was exhumed two days afterwards, but was in such a state of decomposition that the external marks of violence were well nigh obliterated. The testimony of the physician, however, who dissected the body, and of several other physicians who were examined as experts, was distinct and positive that the violence used was sufficient to produce death. It was also in evidence that after the protracted punishment Hudson untied the woman and sent her to the creek, some one hundred and fifty yards distant, to wash herself, and the main argument of the defence was based upon the idea that the woman went into the creek, remained there fifteen minutes, and drank to great excess; and that this, in all probability, brought on a congestion of the vitals, and produced death. The jury hesitated much before a conviction for murder in the first and murder in the second degree. But, finally, they agreed and ascertained the term of imprisonment in the penitentiary at eighteen years—the longest term known to the law.

A PRAIRIE THUNDERSTORM.—The Prince was certainly most fortunate in his visit, for, for the time of the year he had almost universal sport; he saw a prairie thunderstorm, a prairie fire of immense extent, and, above all, a prairie sunset. The latter took place in all its supernatural glory—a glory which can never be described or understood by those who have not seen it—while the party were shooting quail the night before their departure. As the sun neared the rich green horizon, it turned the whole ocean of meadow into a sheet of gold which seemed to blend with the great firmament of reds and pinks—pale rosy orange hues, and solemn angry-looking crimson clouds above, till not only the sky but all the land around was swathed in piles of colour as if the heavens were reflected from below, or as if the sinking sun shone through the very earth like mist, and turned it to a rainbow. The immensity of stillness which lay in the prairie then—a stillness as profound and vast as the green solitude itself, while not a breath stirred over the whole horizon as the great transmutation went slowly on, and the colours over the land turned from rosy to pink, from pink to orange, orange to red and crimson—darkening and darkening always as the tints ebbed out like a celestial tide, leaving fragments of scarlet clouds over the heavens—the embers of the fire which had lit the prairie in a flame of glory. There was such a quiet, unspeakable richness in this grand farewell of day—such a terrible redness about the sky at last, that one could almost fancy some supernatural phenomenon had occurred, that the sun had gone for ever, and left a deep and gory wound across the darkening sky. Night was a relief compared to this dread, lurid fire in heaven—a fire which the clouds seemed to close in upon, and stifle out with difficulty—a fire which, like the paintings of the sunset before the Deluge, left always an ominous anger in the heavens, even when the night was far advanced, and the prairie clothed in a blue mist that rose over it like water. It was such a sunset as moved even the rural inhabitants of Dwight; such a sunset as even the "oldest inhabitant," who had been there some five years, had never seen before.—*Times' Special Correspondent.*

The *Daily News* does not consider it at all probable that the Emperor

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE DUBLIN)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The King of North Italy's inaugural address to the population of the South is couched in such vernacular French, and reads here so fluently in the supposed translation, that the anti-Italian coteries insist on its being originally concocted at St. Cloud, which, if a fact, only adds to its importance. It is found, which, if a fact, only adds to its importance. It is found, which, if a fact, only adds to its importance. It is found